

ARTHUR AND MARIE SCHIFFERES



ADDENDA

to

MY STORY, by Stephan Shiffers
AND THERE IS NO GOING BACK, by Judith L. Shiffers

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Discoveries

Years ago, when I first considered the possibility of writing about our family, my father and I went to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. and met with the museum's Curator, Susan Snyder,

Then, in the autumn of 2017, I retrieved a message on our home answering machine from Susan Snyder. She had just been contacted by Mr. Jacobson, who had some information about Rosalie Siebenschein Schnek. I immediately sent an email, explaining how Rosalie was related to us. Rosalie was my grandfather Julius Schifferes' first cousin.

Susan Snyder had been contacted by a man in Texas whose family had held on to a letter that Rosalie had written to Mr. Jacobson's grandfather in 1938. After doing some research on the computer, she noticed that I had initiated a search for Rosalie and her husband through the Red Cross and the International Tracing Service. That is how this discovery unfolded.

The letter that the Jacobson family wanted to personally deliver to the Museum had travelled from Philadelphia to Texas and was safeguarded there for all these years.

Just as my mother, in her desperation in 1938, had written to every single person with the last name of Strauss, her maiden name, in hopes of finding someone to sponsor her and members of our family, so did Rosalie. The reason for my mother choosing the Washington, D.C., Strausses for her search was that that was the only American phone book the American Embassy in Vienna possessed at that time.

The reason Rosalie Siebenschein Schnek wrote to the Jacobson family was that one of her mother-in-law's relatives with the surname Haas had emigrated to America some fifty years previously and she was hoping that the Jacobson's relative would be that family! Here is a copy of an email, sent to me on March 12, 2019, where Jill Jacobson explains how Rosalie's letter came to be in their possession:

"Regarding our letter from Rosalie, my grandmother's maiden name was Haas. Rosalie states in her letter that her mother-in-law's maiden name was Haas and that some of her relatives went to the U.S. about fifty years earlier. She appears to have had access to some kind of a directory (perhaps a phone book) where she found a listing for my great-grandfather, Harry Haas in Philadelphia. She was hoping they were somehow connected since they had a common last name. I can only imagine how many letters like this she must have sent in the hopes she could find some distant relative that could help them get out of Austria. Unfortunately, there was no connection between our family and the Schnecks but my great-grandfather kept the letter, which then was passed down to my grandmother and then to my dad. In 1994, I had a college research project that required me to contact organizations like the Red Cross to try and get information on a subject. I decided to see if I could find out if the Schnecks had been successful in finding their way out of Austria. I contacted several organizations including the American Red Cross, Yad Vashem and the U.S. Holocaust Museum in my quest for information. At that time, none of the organizations had any records

of Rosalie and Robert. It wasn't until we read the letter you received from the Red Cross in 2003 that we had confirmation on what happened to the Schnecks[sic]. We never expected or imagined when we contacted the USHMM regarding the donation of the letter that we would be connected to someone who was actually related to Rosalie. That was a bright spot in the very sad story. We feel the letter is now exactly where it should be so that Rosalie's story can be preserved."

So when Jill Jacobson and her father came to Washington to present the letter to the USHMM, I was there! It was a bit surreal.

Below is a copy of the actual letter, written by our relative, Rosalie Schnek Siebenschein, that the Jacobson family donated to the Museum.

Vienna, 9th March 1939.

Dear Mr. Glass,

Some relatives of my mother in law - her maiden-name having been Glass like yours - went to America about fifty years ago and having got your address I hope you might be one of them and beg to apply to you for help. And perhaps my most fervent wish will not be disappointed and you might be able to procure me and my husband an affidavit for the United States of America.

These twenty years my husband has been employed in quite independent positions of trust and specialised as to tariffs and calculations as an international forwarding-agent at the greatest Austrian export-firms, the "Elin" Electrical Machinery Works, Vienna, and the well-known Lindeberg firm Oskar & Glass, Vienna, and our future seemed to be perfectly safe. You will understand my despair by learning that owing to the political circumstances prevailing here at present he was dismissed only on account of being a Non-Aryan, Evangelic A.B. by confession and of being a Jewess. As a matter of fact there are no prospects whatever here for us and besides life has got quite unbearable, as especially the last months have revealed quite clearly we really do not know from hour to hour what the next might bring and are living in a constant fear of personal insecurity.

As to my husband ~~for whom~~ he is well versed in everything belonging to his occupation still and knows English, French and

German, and is a learned chatter. Besides he owns a particular aptitude to adapt himself to any kind of work, is of healthy and robust constitution and thus able to accomplish it. Once permitted to stay in a country he is convinced soon to be able to earn his living as he is used to work hard and should not mind whatever work it might be. Just the same it is with me, knowing the same languages, being an attested and most skilful dressmaker and excellent cook.

All our hope is set upon you and your generosity, for your assistance would mean everything to us. The possibility to build up a new life. We are anxious to hear from you soon and be sure that our profound gratitude, born in an hour like this, will last for ever.

Yours most sincerely
Filli Schuck.

Personal data:

Robert Schuck, 2 Sandgasse, Vienna 62

born 9th July 1899 in Vienna, German citizen.

Rosalie Schuck (maiden name: Liebenwein)

born 27th April 1903 in Vienna.

Transcription of Rosalie Schnek's letter

Vienna, 9th March 1939

Dear Mr. Haas,

Some relatives of my mother-in-law—her maiden name having been Haas like yours—went to America about fifty years ago and having got your address I hope you might be one of them and beg to apply for your help. And perhaps my most fervent wish will not be disappointed and you might be able to procure me and my husband an affidavit for the United States of America.

These twenty years my husband has been employed in quite independent positions of trust and specialized [sic] as to tariffs and calculations as an international forwarding-agent at the greatest Austrian export-firms, the “Elin” Electrical Industry ..., Vienna, and the well-known linoleum firm Blum e Haas, Vienna and our future seemed to be perfectly safe. You will understand my despair by learning that owing to the political circumstances prevailing here at present he was dismissed only on accounts [sic] of being a Non-Arian, Evangelic A.B. by confession and I being a Jewess. As a matter of fact there are no prospects whatever here for us and besides life has got quite unbearable, as especially the last months have revealed quite clearly we really do not know from hour to hour what the next might bring and are living in a constant fear of personal insecurity.

As to my husbands [sic] features, he is well versed in everything belonging to his occupation and knows English, French and German, and is a learned chauffeur. Besides he owns a particular aptitude to adapt himself to any kind of work, is of healthy an [sic] robust constitution and thus able to accomplish it. Once permitted to stay in a country he is convinced soon to be able to earn his living as he is used to work hard and should not mind whatever work it might be. Just the same it is with me, knowing the same languages, being an attested and most skillful dressmaker and excellent cook.

All our hope is set upon you and your generosity, for your affidavit would mean everything to us: The possibility to build up a new life. We are anxious to hear from you soon and be to be [sic] sure that our profound gratitude, born in an hour like this will last[t] for ever.

*Yours most sincerely
Lilli Schnek.*

Personal dates:

Robert Schnek, 2 Gardegasse, Vienna 62.

born 9th Jul 1899 in Vienna, German citizen.

Rosalie Schnek (maidenname Siebenschein)

Born 27th April 1903 in Vienna.

In 2003, I filled out forms through the ITS (International Tracing Service) for both Rosalie and Robert Schneck. On June 21, 2019, I received some information, via email, about Rosalie and Robert:

ROSALIE SCHNECK

Date of Birth: 27 Apr 1903

Address: Draganic, YU.

Place Deported: ehem. Jugoslawien/unbekanntes Lager

Other ID: 88524 SOURCE

Title: Österreichische Opfer des Holocaust

ROBERT SCHNECK

Date of Birth: 9 Jul 1899

Address: Wien 7, Gardegasse 2/5

Place Deported: Draganic/unbekanntes Lager

Other ID: 88641 SOURCE

Title: Österreichische Opfer des Holocaust

Description: Electronic data compiled from index cards of those deported from Vienna which are held by *the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde* in Vienna, from an unknown source between 1945 and 1947, and additional data compiled from various databases; data includes names, transports, last address and dates of birth, death and deportation

Arthur and Marie Schifferes

What then became an even more unbelievable event was when I received an email in February 2019 from a man in England whose mother had been good friends with Marie Schifferes, the widow of Arthur Schifferes, my father's uncle who had been murdered at Dachau in 1938!

Below you will see the photo and the email I received from Roger Smith.

"I have been given your contact details by Randy Schoenberg who I contacted on the Geni website with regard to Arthur Shifferes.

Marie was a friend of our family for many years in Henley on Thames, England. Upon her death in November 1989 my mother inherited some papers and photographs from her but never studied them. She has passed them on to me and I have enlisted the help of a friend who is able to translate the German language.

It would appear that some of these documents relate to Arthur's incarceration in Dachau and Marie's move to the UK as a refugee. There are a number of photographs which are almost certainly of this couple and others, possibly of family members.

I would be glad to forward copies of the files to you if you are interested.

*Yours
Roger"*



In the second email from Roger Smith, dated February 24, 2019, he wrote the following:

"I cannot recall exactly when our relationship with Schiffy began. My eldest sister is certain that we knew her in the 60s whilst she was still at School. She would have left school by 1966. I don't know if she spoke to my parents about her ordeals but I'm aware that they knew something about her earlier years in England. As a young boy I would not have been included in any conversations about more personal events and probably wouldn't have taken much notice of other information. I remember Schiffy saying that a time came when she started to dream in the English language! I also recall my mother commenting on how she came to this country having been raised in a somewhat privileged environment with little or no knowledge of domestic skills only to find herself having to undertake domestic work. A well-to-do family in Shiplake, 3 miles from Henley, took her in and supported her through this. Some of the documentation indicates that she first lived in the suburbs of London.



31 Cork Street, the building on the right with the bicycle outside, was the first address in her registration card dated June 1st. 1939. By November she had moved to Balham in the SW suburbs and was unemployed. One month later her address is Shiplake where she was evacuated to following the outbreak of WWII. The registration document shows her movements until 1948 when she was granted her Certificate of Nationalisation.

After that I am aware that she worked with one or two families, one in Sherbourne, Dorset, who she kept in contact with. Some of the letters might be from those families. I don't know if wider members of the family across the world were known to her; some letters might reveal answers to this question.



She is the second from the left in the photo "19550815-Arnoldstein" which indicates that she returned to Austria to reunite with family who may well have talked about other relatives.

Originally I did a Google search on the name "Schifferes" which eventually took me to the GENI genealogy website <https://www.geni.com/people/Arthur-Schifferes/6000000034156849402> . I sent a message to the Profile Manager which is Randy Schoenberg... Isn't the internet a wonderful phenomena enabling people all around the world from different backgrounds to connect with each other!"

In a later email from Roger Smith, dated March 1, 2019, he wrote:

"I shall not be able to ask my mother about Marie Schifferes as she passed away in her sleep this morning. It is not a time for sadness or grief; after 93 years, 6 months and 22 days in a human frame it is marvelous to think that my mother's soul has moved on to the next world. That is not to say that I don't feel sad for our loss. Today I lit a candle for her and am taking time off work to reflect & remember."

In the meanwhile, I sent Roger a CD of copies of the two books about our family and he responded on March 7, 2019:

"I have finished reading your father's recollections. Thank you for allowing me to get to know your family and their experiences. It is a remarkable collection of accounts of the best in people and the worst in people and so interesting to discover the way of life in previous generations. The many photographs portray dignity and kindness with remarkable consistency. How gentle so many of those photographed must have been. I was touched by the bonds between family and friends and the determination and resilience shown in such adverse conditions, the thought of which stirs feelings of fear and sadness within me. Adversity does, so often, bring out the best in people. I was particularly interested in reading your father's personal account of his time as a prisoner and the knowledge that, for some, their optimism allowed them to imagine something better beyond their awful predicament. I have long believed that physical fitness is so very important as none of us know when we will need all the

strength we can muster but I only considered times of illness and old age, when physical fitness would maximise the probability of recovery and prolonged independence. Now I also see how it is of benefit to anyone who finds themselves in any impoverished and stressful situation. As cosy and secure [as] England appears to be I never rule out the possibility that we could become one of those persecuted peoples we still hear about around the world.

I was glad to know that Stephan and his mother spent time in our country and had the opportunity to enjoy the English countryside. The photograph of him with his bicycle led me to remember the many cycle rides I have taken over the years and imagine him riding down the winding country lanes which England is so famous for. The thought of him having that pleasure after all he had gone through was pleasing.

I managed to keep the thread of who was who until it came to placing more distant relatives and their siblings and cousins but I believe I got the gist of it!"

YAD VASHEM

The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority



יד ושם

רשות הזיכרון לשואה ולגבורה

Hall of Names

היכל השמות

Page of Testimony דף עד

Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust; please fill in a separate form for each victim, in block letters.

The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Law 5713-1953 determines in section 2 that: "The task of Yad Vashem is to gather into the homeland material regarding all those members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their names and those of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish."

Victim's photo Please write victim's name on back. Do not glue	Victim's family name: SCHIFFERES		Maiden name: —	
	First name (also nickname): ARTHUR		Previous/other family name:	
	Title:	Gender: <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F	Date of birth: 5 MARCH 1880	Approx. age at death: 58
	Place of birth: VIENNA	Region:	Country: AUSTRIA	Nationality: AUSTRIAN
Permanent residence: unknown		Region:		Country: AUSTRIA
Residence before deportation:		Region:		Country: AUSTRIA
Victim's father's family name: SCHIFFERES		First name: LEOPOLD		
Victim's mother's name: HERMINE		Maiden name: JEITELES		
Victim's spouse: unknown		Maiden name:		No. of children:
Member of org./movement:		Place of work:		Profession:
Places, events and activities during the war (prison / deportation / ghetto / camp / death march / hiding / escape / resistance / combat): imprisoned in Dachau				
Date of death: 1938 15 DECEMBER		Country: GERMANY		Place of death: DACHAU
Circumstances of death:				
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.				
First name: STEPHAN		Family name: SCHIFFERS		Previous/other family name: SCHIFFERES
Street: 1636 PORTAL DA NW		Home no.: WASHINGTON DC		State/zip code: 20012
Country: USA		Tel.: 202 882-2442		Relationship to the victim (family/other): NEPHEW
During the war I was in a camp / ghetto / forest / the resistance / in hiding / had false papers (circle relevant options) <input checked="" type="radio"/> I am / <input type="radio"/> am not a survivor				

9176

This is the form from Yad VaShem I filled out for my father, who was seeking information about his Onkel Arthur Schifferes.

Geburtszeugnis.



dem Unterzeichneten wird hiemit bestätigt, daß laut Geburts-

Protokolles der israelitischen Kultusgemeinde in Wien, Lit. *G* Nr. *5054*

Arthur Schifferes

am *5. März* *1880* (*fünften*)

März Eintausend *acht* hundert *achtzig*

als *geliebtes Kind* des Herrn

Leopold Schifferes, Kaufmann,

Prag

Eltern: Augustin
und der Frau

Hermine geb. Teiteles

in Wien *Neulandgasse 2*

geboren wurde.

Wien, am *14. April* *1888*

Matrifelamt

der

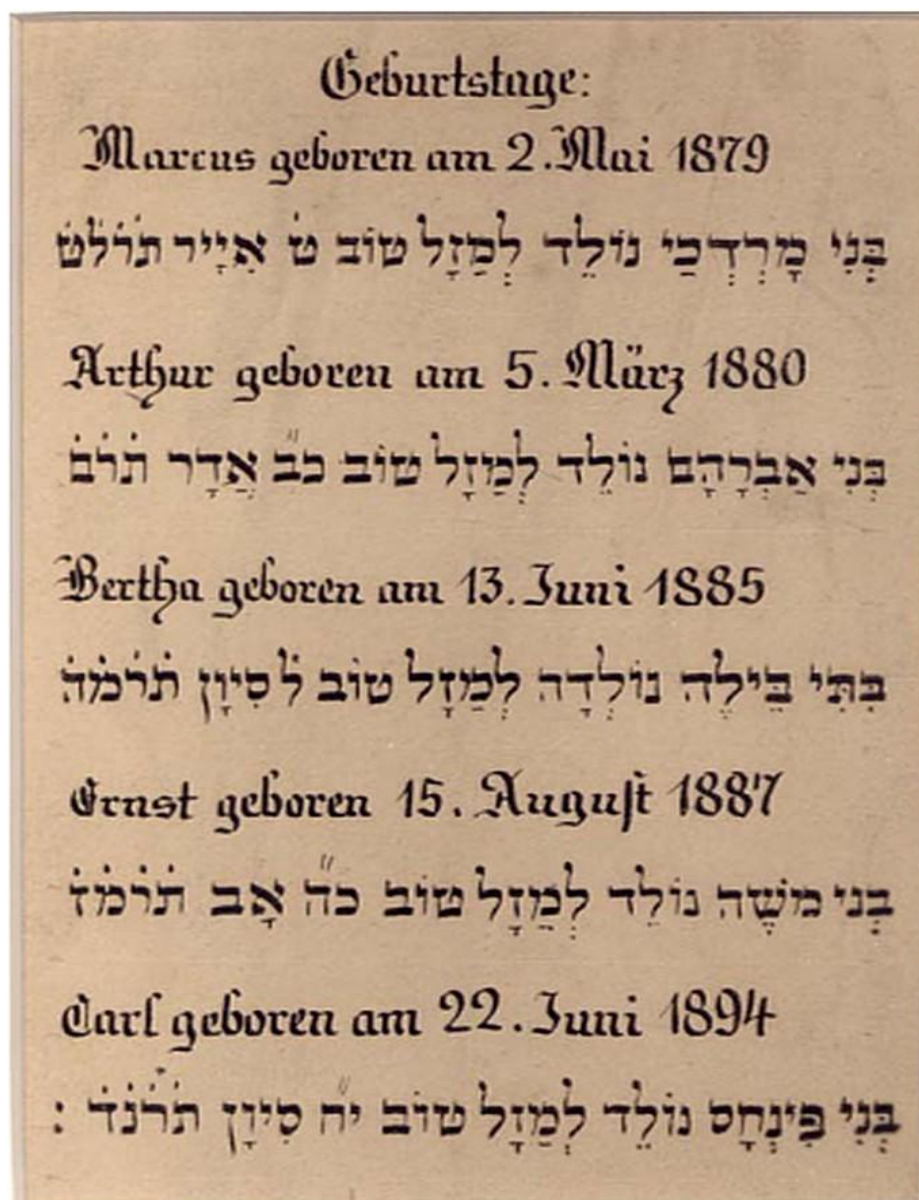
isr. Kultusgemeinde in Wien.



Michael Schifferes
beideter Matrifelführer.

Taxe K 2.—
Stempel " 1.—
Zusammen K 3.—

Arthur's Birth Certificate



This is the list of names, birthdates and Hebrew names of the Schifferes children, which hangs in our house.

Markus--Mordechai
Arthur--Avraham
Bertha--Belah
Ernst--Moshe
Carl--Pinhas



Bertha
Ernst, Leopold, Arthur
Carl

Arthur Schifferes, who was born in Vienna on March 5, 1880, was the second child of Leopold Schifferes and Hermine née Jeiteles. My grandmother, Bertha, whom we called Moma, had two older brothers and two younger brothers. Their mother, Hermine, died (July 20, 1894) of childbirth fever shortly after Carl's birth (June 22, 1894).

After Samuel Schifferes' death on June 3, 1897, the whole Schifferes Family lived together on Ludwigsgasse. Samuel's widow Otilie (née Siebenschein) was the one to care for Carl. In fact, Carl called her "Mama", since he knew no other mother, although she was actually his aunt.

According to my grandmother Bertha, Marcus and Arthur, her two elder brothers, were not good to their father, even going so far as to sue him for the inheritance after their mother's death. So, the family was estranged, and my father barely knew two of his uncles.

When my father and I went to Vienna in 1968 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his graduation from *Gymnasium*, he first learned about the existence of his cousin Hermine who was named after her grandmother Hermine Jeiteles Schifferes. Cousin Hermine was the only child of Markus Schifferes. Ernst Schifferes passed away on February 24, 1933. Markus died on March 31, 1937.

Upon my father's release from Dachau Concentration Camp on January 4, 1939, he was told by one of the Nazis that someone with the surname Schifferes had died in the next Block. He, of course, realized that it was his estranged uncle Arthur Schifferes. Both my grandmother and

father knew that Arthur's widow, Marie (also called Mizzi), lived in England, but there was never any attempt on their part, or on her part, to make contact.

After receiving many emails and numerous other items of interest from Roger Smith in England, I decided that I would write an Addendum to my two books in order to pass on more information about our family. In addition, I came across some documents that our relatives needed to fill out before their emigration. Thus, the Addendum became Addenda!

I am extremely grateful to Roger Smith for his persistence in tracking me through Randy Schoenberg. I dedicate this to Roger and to the memory of his dear mother, Cicely Georgina Smith, who was Marie Kojzar Schifferes' (died November 1989) friend from Henley on Thames. Without Roger's efforts, I would have never known nor received what I am about to reveal about the fate of Arthur Schifferes, my great uncle.

I am also thankful for all the help I received with the bureaucratic translations from various relatives and friends. Many thanks go to my dear friend, Diane Levy, to my nephew, Michael Gurin, and my cousins, Anthony Kahane, and Robert and Louise Beig. Also, I would like to express gratitude to my friends, Peter Zimmer, Gabrielle Fassbeck, and Martina Strehlen. And I could not have achieved this without the love, support, and help given by my darling husband.



Arthur Schifferes
1901



Arthur

Bertha

Ernst

Carl

Marcus

This photo (circa 1903) was amongst the other items in Marie Schifferes' collection.



Imperial and Royal Reich War Ministry

Completion of Reserve Duty from 23 December 1906 until
1 January 1907 Lieutenant in the Reserve

Seine kaiserliche und königliche
Apostolische Majestät
haben mit der Allerhöchsten Entschliessung
vom 23. Dezember 1906

Sie [mit 1. Jänner 1907] zum

Leutnant in der Reserve

mit dem Range vom 1. Jänner 1907, Rang Nr. 1176,
beim Infanterieregiment [Par...? - name of regiment] No. 12
allergnädigst zu ... gerufen.

Wien, am 27. Dezember 1906.



K.u.k. Platzkommando in Wien.
Nr. 21.650 res.

An
Seine Hochwohlgeboren den Herrn
k.u.k. Leutnant a.D.
Arthur Schifferes

in

Wien, am 20. Mai 1916.

Auf Ihr Ansuchen vom 18. d. M. wird Euer Hochwohlgeboren bestätigt,
dass Sie laut P.V. Bl. für das k.u.k. Heer Nr. 31 v. 17./9. 1910 mit 20./9. 1910
aus der Reserve des J.R. Nr. 12 als zum Truppendienst im Verhältnisse a.D.
Lokaldiensten geeignet in das Verhältnisse a.D.
Euer Hochwohlgeboren stehen seither beim Platzkommando als "k.u.k.
Leut. a.D." in Evidenz.

Zur Ausweisleistung genügt diese Zuschrift im Verein mit dem in Ihren
Besitze befindlichen Ernennungsdekret zum Leutnant i. d. Res. des J.R. 12 und
dem zweiten Dekrete, welches Sie anlässlich Ihrer Versetzung in das Verhält-
nis a.D. erhalten haben, vollkommen.

Eine Klausulierung der Dekrete bezüglich Ihrer Diensttauglichkeit
wäre überflüssig und ist weil durch Vorschriften nicht begründet, unstatthaft.



1. 41.
K. u. k. Pl. Kommando

"At this time (1916, in the middle of WW I) Arthur was a retired Lieutenant. It seems as if Arthur had applied to be accepted as an active Lieutenant in the *Platzkommando* in Vienna to do administrative duties. This writing says that Arthur is accepted to fulfill his military service in the *Platzkommando* in Vienna. Additionally it says that this correspondence and the two certificates he received when he 1) was appointed a reserve Lieutenant and 2) when he was appointed Lieutenant off duty are sufficient to legitimize himself when attending the office. The writing goes on by saying that a medical certificate giving information about being fit for service is neither required nor allowed/permissible. So I am not sure (and the writing gives no further information) whether Arthur applied voluntarily for military service or was drafted and applied to serve in the *Platzkommando* to avoid having to serve as an active soldier somewhere at the front-line." [Interpreted by Peter Zimmer].

The following information about Marcus and Arthur Schifferes was provided by Anthony Kahane:



Marcus Schifferes

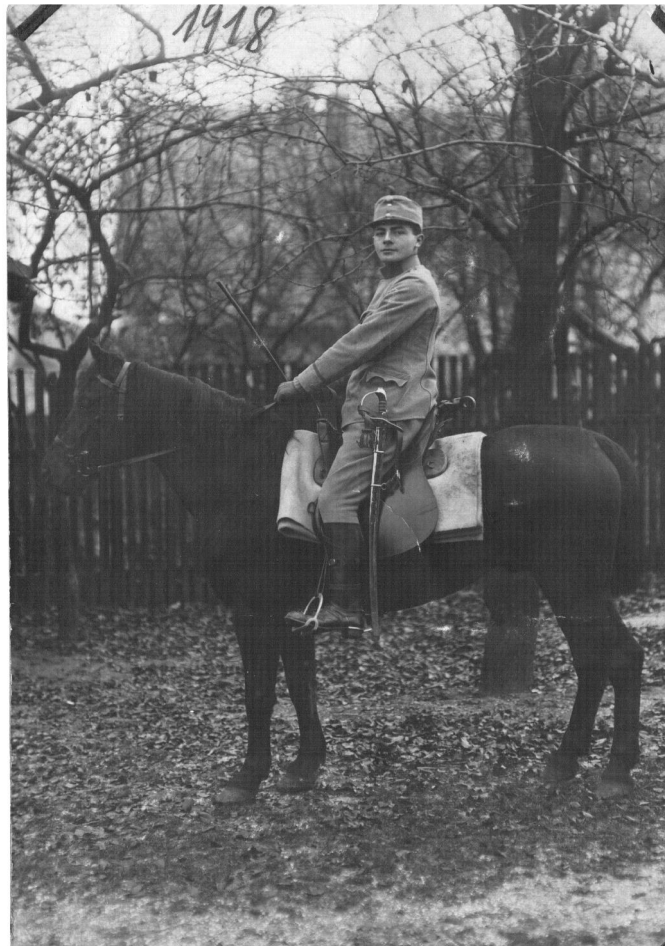
"About Marcus and Arthur working together, the entry from 11 May 1912 reads:
Wien IX., Porzellangasse 54, Chemiker M. Schifferes & Bruder, Handel mit chemischen Produkten. Ausgetreten der G[esellschaft] Marcus Schifferes. Nunmehriger Alleininhaber: Arthur Schifferes. Derselbe [i.e., Arthur] zeichnet die Firma in der Weise, dass er unter dem Firmenwortlaut den Anfangsbuchstaben seines Vornamens und den vollen Zunamen schreibt.

From this, it seems that Marcus left this particular firm and only Arthur was left as its owner. I understand the last bit as meaning that Arthur wanted to use his own initial (A) in the name of the firm.

Löschungen nachstehender Firmen:

IX., Porzellangasse 54, Chemiker M. Schifferes & Bruder, Handel mit chemischen Produkten, infolge Gewerbezurücklegung.

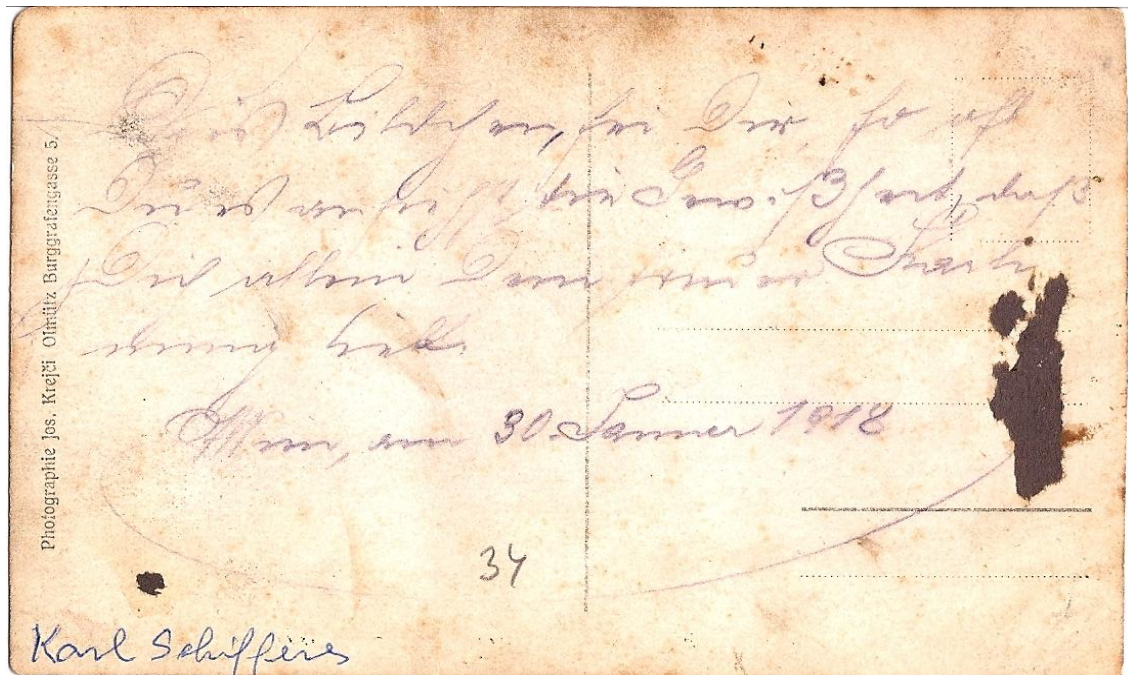
I am not sure whether this means the company was completely dissolved, or whether it was somehow 'put on hold'. Marcus, of course, had other companies, including the Portolac Holzmasse Gesellschaft (mentioned in the article of 15 March 1913), whose address was at Porzellangasse 49."



1918

This photo of my father's youngest Onkel Karl, was also in Marie Schifferes' collection.

Dedication on back of Karl's photo



*Dieses Bildchen sei Dir, so oft
Du es ansiehst, die Gewissheit, dass
Dich allein Dein treuer Karl
ewig liebt.
Wien, am 30. Jänner 1918*

Translation: This picture, whenever you look at it, should serve as a reminder of your faithful Karl's endless love for you. Vienna, January 30, 1918

On December 21, 2020 Anthony Kahane sent the following email regarding Arthur Schifferes' first marriage:

"We had thought at one point that she was Karoline (Caroline) FLEISCHMANN. In fact, her maiden name was GOLDZIEHER. This is the record of the divorce of Arthur and Caroline, in 1916, on the GenTeam website:"

Divorces/Scheidungs Index: 1870-1942

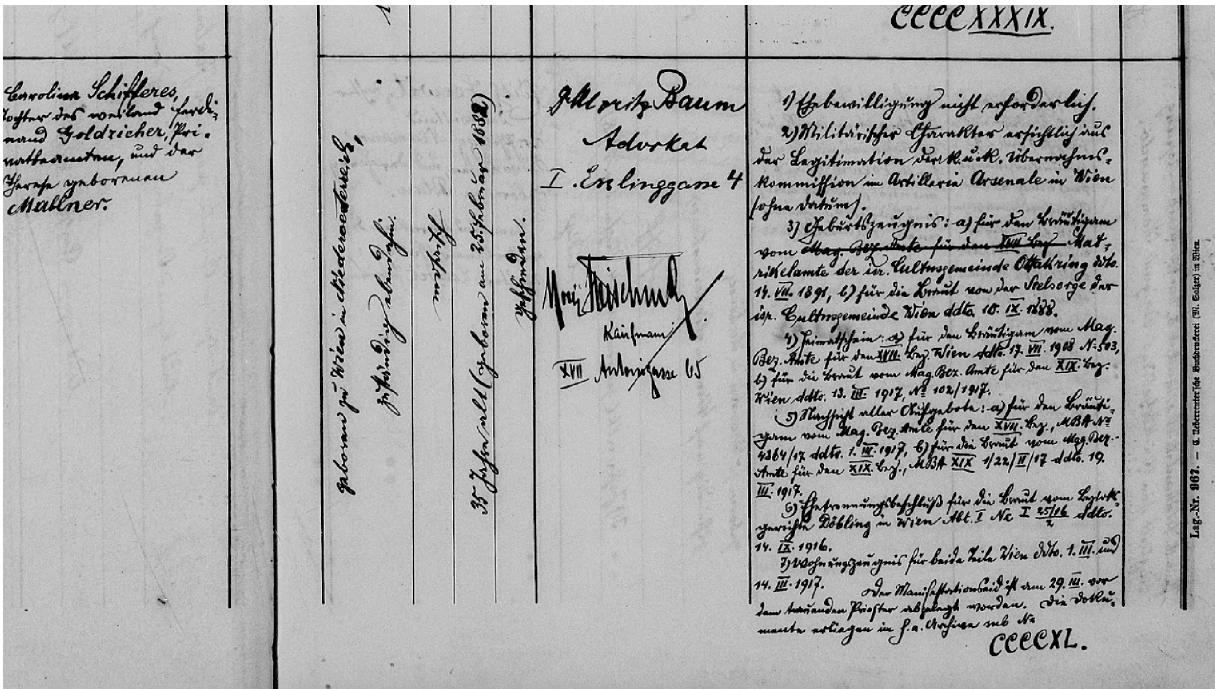
Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES 2 matching records found. Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:57:48 -0700				
Number	Husband	Place of Birth	Marriage Date	Children
Date	Wife		Marriage Place	
174	Schiffere, Arthur	Wien	4/10/1908	
8/27/1916	Goldzieher, Karoline	Wien	Magyarfalva	
393	Schiffere, Marcus	Wien	3/2/1909	
6/3/1918	Diamant, Elsa	Wien	Wien	

It also records the second divorce of Marcus Schiffere and Elsa Diamant in 1918.

"In March 1917, Caroline remarried, to Julius (Jaques) FLEISCHMANN, son of Siegmund FLEISCHMANN and Bertha POLLAK. He was born in Vienna on 2 August 1880. Caroline was born in Vienna on 25 February 1882 and her parents were Ferdinand GOLDZIEHER and Therese MALLNER.

I attach the marriage record (in two screenshots), which was conducted by the Jewish military chaplaincy in Vienna." (Email from Anthony Kahane).

287.	K. u. K. Feldhaubitzen-Regiment Nr. 24, Nachricht der Nr. 16. Übernahme-Kommission im Art. Arsenal in Wien.	1917 (Eintraufung nachträglich am 29. Juni 1917 in der Juden-Gemeinde in Wien 18. Bezirk, Kahane & Frieder testen sich getraut zu sein) H. Orloff Trauungs- Leder Nr. 11. 101 Militärverzeichn- is Wien	Jacob (Jaques) Fleischmann, Kavaliersturn in der Eidung, Sohn des Siegmund Fleischmann Eidungsturn, und der Bertha Goldzieher Pollak.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.	geboren in Wien in Österreich, in Häufig abwesend.
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"I cannot find any further record of Caroline. Jacob Fleischmann was deported from Vienna to Izbica on 9 April 1942 (see attached GenTeam listing)."

Home » Databases » DOW: Jewish Deportations from Austria

DOW: Jewish Deportations from Austria

Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : FLEISCHMANN AND
Givenname (DM soundex) : JAKOB
2 matching records found.
 Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 08:02:27 -0700

Serial #	Name	Birth Date	Deportation Date	Date of Death	Transport 1 #	Comment
DÖWID	Birth Surname	Birth Place	Deported From	Place of Death	Transport 2 #	
		Gender	Deported To			
12669	Fleischmann, Jakob	02.08.1880	4/9/1942		17(Iz)	
1407		m	Wien 9, Kolingasse 4/24	Wien		
				Izbica		

"One strange thing that appears on GenTeam concerns the conversion of Arthur. They show that he converted from Judaism on 29 May 1918. However, there is another record on GenTeam, for conversions to Judaism, suggesting that he (or someone else with the same name) converted (back) to Judaism in 1919. I do not have the full records for these conversions but I attach the screenshots of the GenTeam results." (Email from Anthony Kahane).

Converts from Judaism: 1915-1945

Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES 6 matching records found. Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:57:07 -0700						
Number	Name	Birth Name	Date of Birth	Marital Status	Vienna Address	Religion
Date		Age	Place of Birth	Occupation		Note
513	Schifferes, Hermine	Fried	28.09.1873	verh.	2 Ferdinandstr. 15	
12/27/1915		42	St. Pölten			
222	Schifferes, Arthur		05.03.1880	ger. getrennt	17 Ranftlg. 5	
05/29/1918		38	Wien	Kaufmann		
109	Schifferes, Elsa	Diamant	21.08.1887	ger. getrennt	8 Kochg. 7	
01/15/1919		32	Wien	Private		
151	Schifferes, Hedwig		02/06/1915	ledig	2 Gr. Schiffg. 3	
03/17/1933		18	Wien			
26	Schifferes, Otto		08/09/1917	ledig	9 Türkenstr. 22a	
03/05/1936		19	Wien	Infanterist		
279	Schifferes, Leopoldine	Czerny	04.08.1889	verw.	2 Große Schiffg. 3/24	
04/02/1936		47	Wien Pf. St. Leopold	Private		

Converts to Judaism: 1868-1945

Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES 3 matching records found. Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:56:42 -0700								
Year	District	Number	Name	Date	Birth Date	Birth Place	Return/Conversion	Notes
1902	I	654	Schifferes, Samuel					
1908	I	65	Schifferes, Auguste					
1919	I	82	Schifferes, Artur					

(It is uncertain if this is the same Arthur)

The following photos of Arthur and Marie were in the collection, which were sent to me by Roger Smith. Life seemed good.



Arthur and Marie, June 16, 1915



December 8, 1917



May 21, 1919



Arthur and Marie with unidentified man
May 21, 1919



Arthur and Marie
circa 1920



1919



1922



1923



Arthur and Marie on the beach at Norderney
1923



Arthur and Marie on the beach at Norderney
July 13, 1923



Life was good at Norderney !
 (Norderney is one of the East Frisian Islands off the North Sea Coast of Germany (1923).
 Arthur encircled in red.)



Venice, 1924



August 21, 1927



1928



1928



June 22, 1929

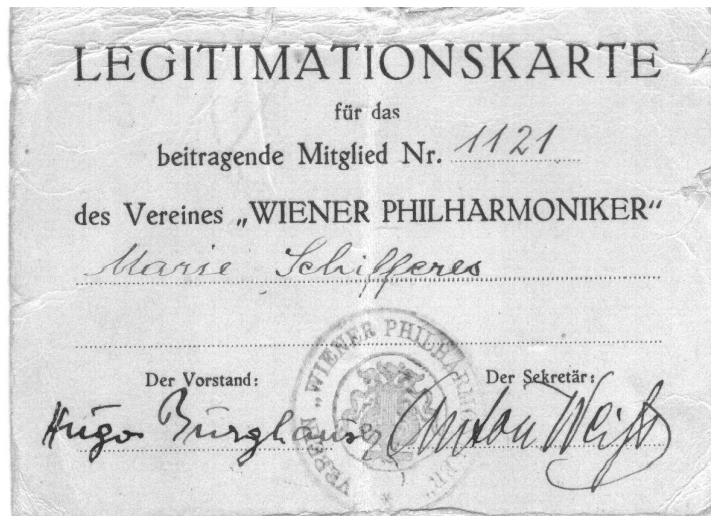


1935



In 1935 Arthur and Marie attended a concert Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, played by the Vienna Philharmonic, conducted by Furtwängler. Arthur and Marie are seated in the first row, on the left, encircled by red.

Gustav Heinrich Ernst Martin Wilhelm Furtwängler was a German conductor and composer. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest symphonic and operatic conductors of the 20th century. Furtwängler was principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic between 1922 and 1945, and from 1952 until 1954. [Wikipedia].



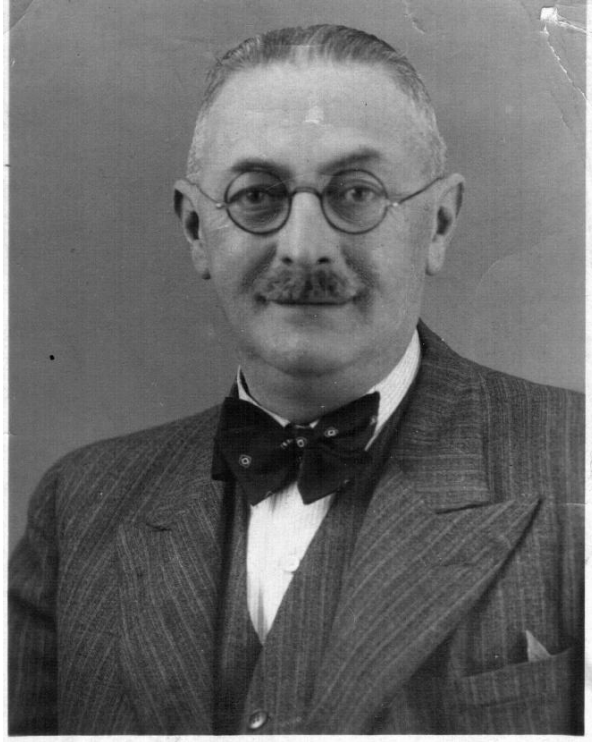
Marie Schifferes, Member of the Vienna Philharmonic Society



1935



1937



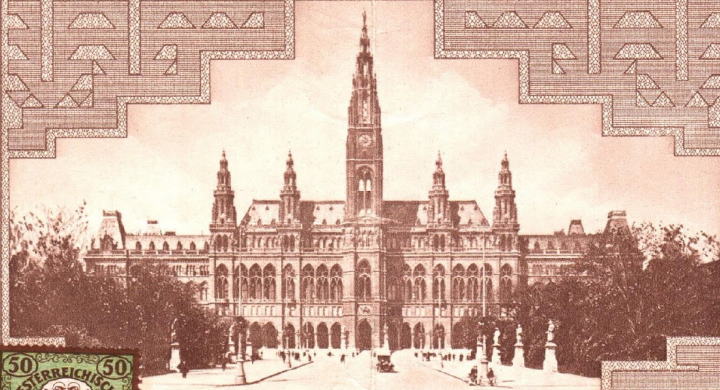
1938
Probably the last photo of Arthur

Jahr 1938

GRUND
NUMMER

01824830

Nr. 54227



HEIMATSCHHEIN

womit bestätigt wird, daß

Arthur Schifferes,

Charakter oder Beschäftigung *Kaufmann*

Alter *geb. 5. März 1880 in Wien, Öst.*

Stand *verheiratet*

das Heimatrecht in WIEN besitzt *B.G.T.-9638/08*

Eigenhändige Unterschrift der Partei:

Arthur Schifferes

VOM MAGISTRAT DER STADT WIEN
IM SELBSTÄNDIGEN WIRKUNGSBEREICH

Wien, am *31. Oktober* 19 *38*

Für den Bürgermeister:

Dr. Julius

Certificate of Residency, Arthur Schifferes
Issued in 1938



Part of Marie Schifferes' Passport
November 3, 1938

Marie and Arthur were planning on leaving Nazi Austria and had, apparently, applied for emigration to England. Arthur was arrested after *Kristallnacht* (The Night of Broken Glass) and was sent to Dachau Concentration Camp in Germany. Around the same time, his nephew, Stephan, had also been arrested in Stuttgart, where he was attending a Jewish Sports School. Little did either of them know that they were actually in the same horrid place.

Marsh Court,
Sherborne,
Dorset,
December 8th 1938,

encl 9/12/38
encl 14/12/38

Dear Madam,

You and your husband should go to the British Passport Control Officer in Vienna, to whom a communication has been sent from the Home Office. When you have ^{got} the permits, you should go to Thos. Cook & Son, Vienna, who will provide you with tickets from Vienna to London via. Ostende and from London to Sherborne. They will also pay for the registration of luggage. You will apparently require ^a transit visa from the Belgian authorities in Vienna. ~~In addition to the Belgian visa, at~~ Ostend and Dover there will be a man with Thomas Cook on his cap and if you want information about anything, ^{he} ~~they~~ will give it to you. There will also be a man from Thos. Cook at Victoria station in London. They will have been told about you and will give you £2 if you require it. I expect to hear from Thomas Cook & Son when you will arrive and if I hear in time, I will telephone to Mr Franks who will try ^{to} ~~and~~ meet you at Victoria Station. If you arrive at Victoria Station too late to catch the 6p.m. (18 hours) train from Waterloo Station to Sherborne, Thos Cooks man or possibly Mr Franks will tell you where to go for the night. Possibly I or one of our party will be in London and will try and meet you also.

Yours Truly,
P Vaughan Morgan

Sadly this letter arrived in Vienna after Arthur's incarceration and death.

Dachau



Dachau Barracks, Courtesy of the USHMM

The following excerpt about Dachau is from Martin Gilbert's book:

KRISTALLNACHT: prelude to destruction, Martin Gilbert, NY: Harper Collins, 2006 p. 179-181.

On November 30 a British newspaper reported a further threat against the Jews of Germany in the Schwarze Korps, the SS newspaper: 'On the day that a Jewish weapon or a weapon purchased with Jewish money is raised against any of the German leaders, on that day there will be no more Jews left alive in Germany.'

Of the 30,000 Jewish men arrested and taken to concentration camps immediately after Kristallnacht, Walter Loeb – four of whose uncles served in the First World War, with one dying in 1923 from wounds received in action – was among the 110,000 who were sent to Dachau, just outside Munich. 'We were greeted,' he later recalled, 'by a "welcoming committee" consisting of a large body of heavily armed SS guards with helmets and riot gear, who constantly taunted us with loud insults, such as: "You are all going to kick the bucket here," and other vicious slogans. Some guards went through our ranks and asked individual prisoners the asinine question: "Do you know why you are here?" Anyone who answered "No" was promptly slapped in the face. I was spared that ordeal as they passed me by.'

A guard then 'yelled for "the rabbi" to step forward. The guard became almost ecstatic when to his fiendish delight, he reaped a bonanza, as not just one but several persons who appeared to be rabbis stepped forward, and in gratitude for their obedience were beaten up.' There was no food for three days 'while we were processed in the system. We were given showers, sham medical examinations, and our heads were shaved clean. The showers became a special ordeal and the guards took fiendish delight by alternately squirting hot and cold water into the mouths of prisoners.' (page 179)

Each prisoner was then interrogated and asked for his past political affiliation and occupation. 'They countered usually with strong sarcasm. Thus, if one was a "business man" he was called a "cheat". And if one was a skilled craftsman, such as an electrician, he was

called a “liar”. We were also photographed and our physical measurements were taken in a room that supposedly was doing racial research. Each prisoner was assigned a number, which we had to just sew on the uniform sleeve with a yellow star.’

Each barrack to which the new arrivals were assigned held a thousand prisoners. ‘The barracks became hopelessly overcrowded, as we slept packed like sardines.’ The camp rules were severe. There was an eight o’clock curfew, but the barracks were not locked. ‘Anyone who would open the door after eight and stepped outside, would be shot immediately. The searchlights were constantly illuminating the barracks at night, and the guards from the machine gun towers would have little difficulty in spotting violators. A few prisoners committed suicide by touching the electrified barbed wire that surrounded the camp.’

The daily routine began at 4:30 in the morning. ‘All prisoners had to parade on the Appel Platz (roll call square). The commander or his deputy took the roll call, by ordering all prisoners “in protective custody,” as we were called, to stand at attention. This charade could take hours, especially if the counting of the prisoners yielded an incorrect result. And the guards would become nervous out of the fear that a prisoner somehow managed to escape.’ Most of the day was occupied ‘by doing military formation drills, double time runs, marching, etc. Some of the older prisoners collapsed and later died, as they could not keep up this rigorous routine.’

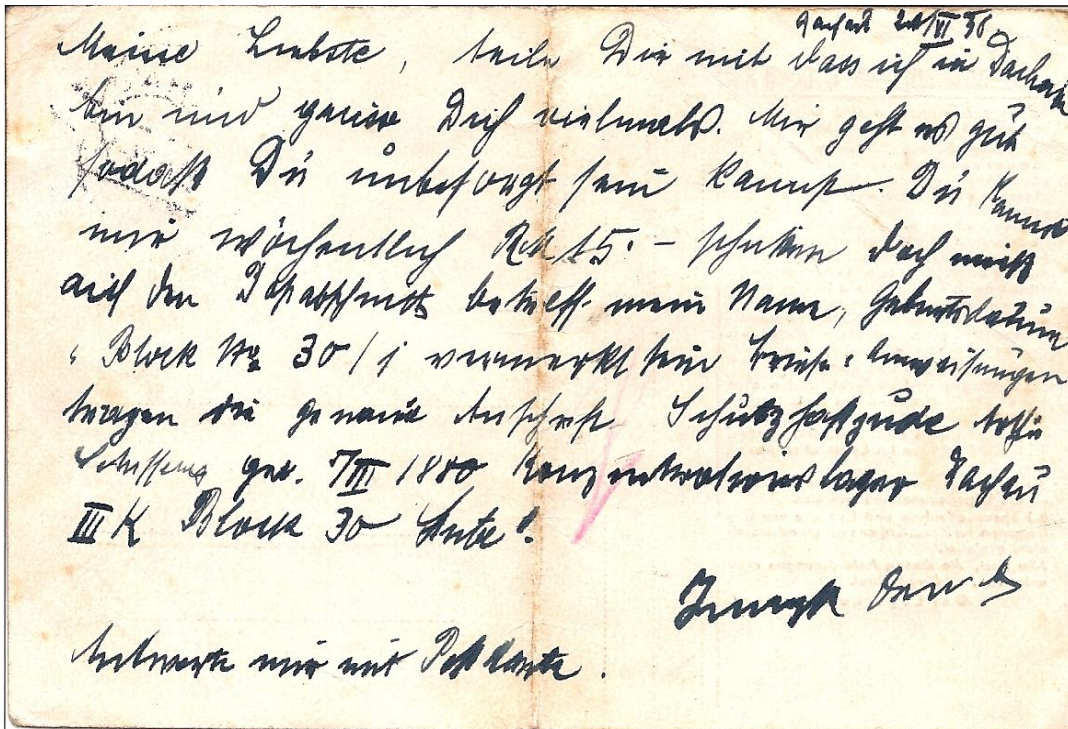
After the second week at Dachau the Jewish prisoners were individually ordered to an office ‘where we were asked to declare (p. 180) our personal income, bank account, and other assets.’ The reason for this was the billion mark fine imposed on the Jewish community. ‘One morning, on roll call square, the order was issued for all millionaires to step forward, and a number of persons complied. Near me stood an elderly banker, presumably a millionaire who defied this order and did not budge. At that moment, one of the guards remembered the banker from the time of registration. He yelled at the man, had him pulled out and beaten severely until he was unconscious.’

After about a month the prisoners were given postcards on which to write home, ‘using a prescribed text, that we were well and well treated. Our family should send us money, which we were to use to buy toothpaste and soap at the canteen run by the SS, at exorbitant prices. They also made us subscribe to the official Nazi newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter. At least we learned about some of the news outside, even if much was propaganda.’

The winter was intensely cold. Due to a shortage in the camp stores, some prisoners had not received shirts. ‘Some had the idea of stuffing newspapers into their uniform as insulation from the cold,’ Walter Loeb remembered. “This was reported, and the next morning an announcement was made, that anyone caught with newspapers in their uniforms would receive twenty-five lashes.’

What were known in the camp as the ‘November’ Jews were mostly released during the winter. This, Walter Loeb stressed, ‘was the last time that inmates were released from a concentration camp. They had to pledge to leave Germany quickly. When my turn came, I had to take a medical examination. I did not pass, because I had visible frostbite on my hands, and they did not want the outside world to see scars of marks of maltreatments (such as beatings, etc.). They were sensitive to public opinion.

This is a postcard from Dachau that Arthur Schifferes sent to his wife.



24 / XI 38

Meine Liebste, teile Dir mit, dass ich in Dachau
bin und grüsse Dich vielmals. Mir geht es gut,
sodass Du unbesorgt sein kannst. Du kannst
mir wöchentlich RM 15.- schicken doch nicht
auf den Zahl(?)abschnitt betreff. mein Name, Geburtsdatum
Block Nr. 30/1 vermerkt sein Briefe, Anweisungen
tragen die genaue Anschrift Schutzhaftjude Arthur
Schifferes geb. 7 III 1880 Konzentrationslager Dachau
III K Block 30 Stube I.

Innigst Dein A.

Antworte mir mit Postkarte.

English translation:

November 24, (19)38

My Dearest, letting you know that I am in Dachau and send you many greetings. I am well, so
you can rest assured. You can send me RM 15- weekly although with the amount (?), my
name, birthdate Block No. 30/1 and address written exactly as Protective Jewish Custody
Arthur Schifferes, b. 7 March 1880 Concentration Camp Dachau III Block 30 Room I.

Intimate l. Your A.

Answer me with a postcard.

And the envelope from a letter Arthur sent:



Envelope from Concentration Camp Dachau sent from:

My Address: Jew in Protective Custody

Name: Arthur Schifferes

born on: 5 March 1880

Block: 30. III Door: 1

Konzentrationslager Dachau 3 K

Folgende Anordnungen sind beim Schriftverkehr mit Gefangenen zu beachten:

- 1.) Jeder Schutzhaftgefangene darf im Monat zwei Briefe oder zwei Karten von seinen Angehörigen empfangen und an sie absenden. Die Briefe an die Gefangenen müssen gut lesbar mit Tinte geschrieben sein und dürfen nur 15 Zeilen auf einer Seite enthalten. Gestattet ist nur ein Briefbogen normaler Größe. Briefumschläge müssen ungefaltet sein. In einem Briefe dürfen nur 5 Briefmarken à 12 Pfg. beigelegt werden. Alles andere ist verboten und unterliegt der Beschlagnahme. Postkarten haben 10 Zeilen. Lichtbilder dürfen als Postkarten nicht verwendet werden.
 - 2.) Geldsendungen sind gestattet.
 - 3.) Zeitungen sind gestattet, dürfen aber nur durch die Poststelle des K. L. Dachau bestellt werden.
 - 4.) Pakete dürfen nicht geschickt werden, da die Gefangenen im Lager alles kaufen können.
 - 5.) Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schutzhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.
 - 6.) Sprecherlaubnis und Besuche von Gefangenen im Konz.-Lager sind grundsätzlich nicht gestattet.
- Alle Post, die diesen Anforderungen nicht entspricht, wird vernichtet.

Der Lagerkommandant.

Meine Anschrift:

Absender:

Name:

geboren am:

Block:

Stube:

Dachau 3 K, den:

Postanweisungen (siehe Seite 1) sind nur alle 4 Wochen gestattet. Postkarten sind ausschließlich Postanweisungen. Dieselben sind so abzusenden, daß sie jeweils am 1. oder 15. jeden Monats im Lager eintreffen.

Der mittlere (Haupt-)Abschnitt ist zu adressieren: Name, Vorname, Geb. Tag, als Wohnort: Dachau 3 K, als Straße: Block und Stube.

Der linke (Empfänger-) Abschnitt muß auf der Vorderseite den Betrag und Absender tragen, auf der Rückseite: Name, Vorname, Geb. Tag und Block/Stube des Häftlings.

Postanweisungen, die obigen Vorschriften nicht entsprechen oder undeutlich beschrieben sind, gehen zurück.

Cover of Arthur's only letter sent from Dachau, which includes his name, address, birthdate, Block number as well as many rules and regulations (in fine print, upper left)

was die Tante Kalki, Louis, Henry
u. Marie. Pa Rote auf Kalkis
pa Rote haben kein geschriftl. noch
Gruß mir auf besond. Jan.
Prof. Albert u. andere Gutshei-
er Tante. Ohne weitere Guts-
bestimmungen sind vermisst. —
Ihre unglückl. u. gebrochene
Lage ist davon Dupl.ate wegen
mich zu sehr zu beunruhigen wird
dieser Lebenslauf erwartet keine
glückliche Antwort zu empfangen
eure Diener

Lieber Onkel, immer noch Dank f.
Deine l. Zehen 24/10, Geld & Güte. Ich
hoffe sehr, dass das Permet bald er-
laubt sein wird. Hoffentlich ist dies
auch wirklich sehr bald der Fall,
es ist dies außer wichtig, dringendst
beschlüsse es, ich bitte dich
knirschlich darum. Hoffentlich bist
du auch gesund, was ich aus
dies von mir letzten kann
besuche mich mit einem l.
guten Zehen möglichst aus-
sichtlich & gesund, was ich mag

Page 1 of Arthur's letter, written in the old Gothic script

<p>Blank space for text or drawing</p>	
<p>Raum für Zensurstempel:</p>	<p>Kontrollzeichen des Blockführers:</p>
<p>Postzensur</p>	<p>Handwritten signature</p>

(cover dates this letter to December 3, 1938)

*Liebstes Engi, innigsten Dank f[ür]
Deine l[ieben] Zeilen 24/XI, Geld & Grüße. Du
schreibst, dass das Permit bald er-
ledigt sein wird, hoffentlich ist dies
auch wirklich sehr bald schon der Fall,
es ist dies äußerst wichtig, dringendst
beschleunige es, ich bitte Dich
kniefällig darum. Hoffentlich bist
Du auch gesund, was ich auch
Dir von mir melden kann
Schreibe mir mit Deinen l[ieben]
guten Zeilen nächstens aus-
führlich & genau, was Du machst
(new page)*

*was die Tante Kathi, Franz, Henny (?) / Hanny (?)
& der Max (?). Pakete auch Weihnachts-
pakete dürfen keine geschickt werden.
Grüße mir auch besonders Fam[ilie]
Prof[essor] Albert & unsere Hausfrau (?)
? Tante. Auch weitere Geld-
sendungen sind erwünscht. —
Trauungsschein, Geburtsschein
lasse Du davon Duplicate machen
weil Du doch sie brauchen wirst
Mit Sehnsucht erwartet Deine
glückliche Antwort m. innigstem Kusse
herz[lich] Dein Arthur*

(Letter dated December 3, 1938)

Dearest Angel, heartfelt thanks f[or] your d[ear] lines from
November 24, money & greetings, you wrote that the Permit will soon be taken care of,
hopefully that will soon be the case, it is extremely important, urgently expedite it, I beg of
you, on bended knee. Hopefully you are also well, which is what I can also inform you is the
case with me. Write me in detail & exactly in your d[ear] good lines what you are doing, what
Tante Kathi, Franz, Henny (?), Hanny (?) & Max. Packages and Christmas packages cannot
be sent. Greet especially the Fam(ily) of Prof(essor) Albert & and our housekeeper (?)
) Aunt. Am requesting more money to be sent,--Make copies of Marriage Certificate, Birth
Certificate because you will need them. I await your happy
response with longing, with intimate kisses affectionately Your Arthur

[The postcard and letter from Dachau, written in Gothic script, were kindly transcribed by Dr.
Gabrielle Fassbeck and Martina Strehlen].



Dachau Entrance
USHMM Collection

Excerpt from talk at IAJGS conference, August 9, 2016, by Anthony Kahane
[International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies].

Dachau was the first camp set up by the Nazis after coming to power on January 31, 1933. The camp opened just seven weeks later, on March 22, 1933. It was located in the village of Prittlbach, a few kilometers from the town of Dachau, but it was always known as the Dachau camp. There was an interesting article on the camp in January 2012 in the New York Times, by Timothy Ryback. He described it as a sort of prototype for the later concentration and extermination camps. It had the first crematory oven and the first gas chamber. On April 12, 1933, soon after 5:00 pm, Ryback wrote, the camp staged its first “official” executions of four prisoners, on the shooting range in Prittelbach - presumably from a firing squad.

There is some disagreement about the nature of the early prisoners in Dachau in 1933 and of the early people to be executed there. [See Image 2, the first executions]. Ryback implies more generally that the prisoners in Dachau from the start were mainly Jewish, whereas that doesn't seem to be so strongly the case from what can be seen elsewhere. The list of early prisoners would appear to be composed more of opponents of the Nazi regime - student leaders, trade union leaders, politicians, writers and others - even if a disproportionate number of them were Jewish. Image 3 is a closer view of the first executions, according to this list provided by the ITS, which was itself supplied, I think, by USHMM. This list gives just the month in the case of the first executions (April 1933) and only further down the list are the full dates given. The first one was Rudolf Banario, Jewish - and the second Arthur Kahn, a 21-

year old student. His religion is not given, but we can assume he was of Jewish descent. The third was Ernst Goldmann, 25 year of age, Jewish, and the fourth Herbert Hunglinger, 53 years old, Roman Catholic. Ryback lists a slightly different list of names for the first four executions, and a different order on the list, but we won't go into that discrepancy. I am not sure where Ryback got his detailed information of the dates and times of execution and their precise order. Ryback also tells the story, which he described elsewhere, of Joseph Hartinger, a conservative, non-Jewish, local prosecutor who heard about the executions, visited the camp and was shocked by the fact that non-legal executions had taken place there. He made a protest, which was blocked or refuted, but he persisted, and in early June 1933 he issued an indictment against the camp commander and three other SS officials at the camp. He was aware of and feared the consequences of his actions. Surprisingly, though, the executions stopped and the camp commander was removed. The Nazi regime then spent time considering how to get around this ruling. Eventually, they worked out a way and the shootings started again. Hartinger was not arrested, but he was transferred to a different location.

[Hitler's First Victims: The Quest for Justice, Timothy W. Ryback, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2014.]

List von SS-Besatzern auf dem H. Schauplatz
Mittelbach bei Dachau

Lfd.Nr.	Name	Geb.Tag.u.	Beruf:	letzte	gest:
Nr.	Vorname	ort	Bekenntnis:	Wohnung.	
			1933		
1.	Dr. Benario	20. 9. 98	Dipl. Volksw.	Nürnberg	4. 33
	Rudolf	Frankf. Main	Jude	-	
2.	Kahn	15. 12. 11	Student	Nürnberg	4. 33
	Arthur	Gemünden	-	Albergerstr. 64	
3.	Goldmann	20. 12. 08	Reisender	Fürth	4. 33
	Ernst	-	Jude	Schwabacherstr. 31	
4.	Hunglinger	-. -. 80	Major a.D.	Pasing	4. 33
	Herbert	Passau	kath.	Arnulfstr.	
5.	Dressel	1. 6. 96	Parteisekr.	Feldmoching	4. 33
	Friedrich	Welfsberg	k. los	-	
6.	Götz	96	-	München	5. 33
	Josef	München	k. los	-	
7.	Schloss	81	Kaufmann	Nürnberg	5. 33
	Louis	Gunzendorf	Jude	-	
8.	Hausmann	02	Hilfsarb.	Augsburg	5. 33
	Leonhard	Augsburg	fr. r.	-	
9.	Aron	07	Referendar	Bamberg	5. 33
	Wilhelm	Bamberg	-	-	
10.	Dr. Strauss	30. 8. 02	Rechtsanw.	München	5. 33
	Alfred	München	Jude	Goethestr. 43	
11.	Lehrburger	1. 12. 04	Kaufmann	Nürnberg	25. 5. 33
	Karl	Nürnberg	Jude	Selbert. 16	
12.	Nefzger	-. -. 00	Kaufmann	München	25. 5. 33
	Sebastian	Hagenhill	kath.	Schommerstr. 17	
13.	Stenzer	-. -. 00	Bahnarbeiter	Pasing	8. 33
	Franz	-	fr. r.	Horst-Wesselstr.	

1. Dr. Benario, Rudolf 2. Kahn, Arthur 3. Goldmann, Ernst

Five and a half years later, Artur Schifferes arrived in Dachau from Vienna, along with large numbers of other Jews from all over Germany (including Austria). He was sent there, as with nearly all the others who arrived there after Kristallnacht, purely because he was Jewish. On

15 December, at 8:45 in the morning, he was shot on the shooting range in Prittlbach (Prittlbach), the 318th person to be executed (officially) in Dachau since April 1933, and one of just two people officially executed on that particular day. Of course many others had died there of other less official causes, and thousands more were to die there, of various causes, over the next six years, before the camp was liberated in April 1945. Below is the death certificate, meticulously prepared, "in guter deutscher Ordnung" (in good German order). At the bottom, it gives his cause of death as Herztod, heart failure. Why he was executed is of course unknown - perhaps for some trivial infringement of camp regulations, or perhaps for no reason at all. [The next illustration] shows those executed between 13 and 28 December. Many of the people on this list were Jewish, but there are also Roman Catholic and Protestant people listed.

Schifferes	29248	Sch 730
Artur		5.3.80
Vertreter	Wien	
16. Nov. 1938		18. Bez
† 15.12.38		Schulgasse 18
		Verh. 1. Kz. 1st. DO

Schifferes	29248
Artur	5. March 1880
Representative	Vienna
16 November 1938	18th District
(Died) 15 December 1938	Schulgasse 18

Lfd. Nr.	Name	Vorname	Beruf	Geb. Dat.	Geb. Ort	gestorb.	skennn.	letzte Wohnung	Angehörige
317	+ Pan	Max ✓	Fabrikant	16.9.97	Neunkirchen	13.12.38	mos.	Wienneben/Mainl, Herrngasse 6	Frau: Emma H., Wiesenbron
318	+ Schifferes	Arthur ✓	Vertreter	5.3.80	Wien	15.12.38	mos.	Wien XVIII, Schulgasse 18	Frau: Maria Sch., Wien
319	+ Moritz	Hans ✓	Kaufm.	11.3.95	Tampelburg	15.12.38	mos.	Berlin, Claudiusstr. 11	----
320	+ Bissinger	Leo ✓	Kaufm.	8.2.85	Ischenhausen	16.12.38	mos.	München, Tengstr. 28	----
321	x Auracher	Friedrich ✓	Schuhmach.	19.2.80	Großbottwar	18.12.38	ev.	Großbottwar	----
322	+ Schwenk	Eduard ✓	Mechaniker	26.10.97	Stuttgart	17.12.38	ev.	Glau/Württ., Hagstr. 7	----
323	+ Reinhardt	Christoph ✓	Korbmacher	15.3.80	Essingen	16.12.38	kath.	Stein/Bergzabern	----
324	+ Stern	Gustav ✓	Kaufm.	31.3.87	Aschaffenburg	18.12.38	mos.	Landau/Pfalz, Ludowicistr. 15	----
325	x Aspiaz	Aron	Dentist	25.3.84	Zalesi	18.12.38	mos.	Wien XX, Klosterneuburgerstr. 102	----
326	+ Gelbkopf	Siegfried ✓	Schneider	21.1.84	Ungerndorf	17.12.38	mos.	Wien II, Feuerbachstr. 52	----
327	+ Pollek	Heinrich ✓	Angest.	14.4.87	Wien	18.12.38	mos.	Wien IX, Mußdorferstr. 1	----
328	+ Leib	Simon	Angest.	1.1.98	Wien	19.12.38	mos.	Wien II, Untere Angarstr. 30	----
329	+ Seelig	Karl ✓	Rechtsanw.	13.8.87	Mannheim	19.12.38	mos.	Mannheim, R 4-19	----
330	+ Schiller	Friedrich ✓	Händler	5.10.09	Wien	19.12.38	mos.	Wien IX, Wasserburgerstr. 5/14	----
331	+ Kaufmann	Richard ✓	Angest.	30.6.04	Lengrich	19.12.38	mos.	Saarbrücken	----
332	+ Eckstein	Hans ✓	Angest.	22.11.99	Wien	19.12.38	mos.	Wien, Eisenbahngasse 10	----
333	+ Köhler	Walter ✓	Buchhalter	23.11.97	Krimmitschau	19.12.38	ev.	Gingen/Pfalz, Hindenburgstr. 108	----
334	+ Frey	Karl ✓	Landwirt	3.6.72	Hofenheim	19.12.38	ev.	Hofenheim, Neue Str. 18	----
335	+ Ranner	Peter ✓	Metzger	1.6.92	Puchberg	20.12.38	ev.	Neustadt, Wasbuchergasse	----
336	+ Burschik	Karl ✓	H.Arbeiter	22.2.02	Besen/Borbeck	19.12.38	kath.	Roschkau, Dorfstr. 63	----
337	+ Furtner	Franz ✓	Weber	21.6.88	Salzburg	19.12.38	kath.	Sankt-Johann/Pongau	----
338	+ Kerpen	Julius ✓	Angest.	31.3.89	Mödling	19.12.38	mos.	Mödling/Wien	Frau: Laura M., Mödling
339	+ Kohn	Siegfried ✓	Uhrmach.	27.8.87	Wien	19.12.38	mos.	Wien III, Stanislaugasse 7	Frau: Sidonie K., Wien
340	+ Beaun	Julius	-----	12.10.57	Nonnenweiler	22.12.38	mos.	Nonnenweiler, Hauptstr. 38	----
341	+ Kissling	Gustav ✓	Stricker	14.9.84	Winterlingen	23.12.38	ev.	Winterlingen	----
342	+ Altmann	Ermet ✓	Schriftsetz.	22.11.10	Graz	22.12.38	mos.	Graz, Amnenstr. 9	----
343	+ Seifert	David ✓	Kaufmann	1.4.81	Weachanka	21.12.38	mos.	Leoben, Josef-Lassgasse 8	Frau: Betti S., Leoben
344	+ Flatter	Alfred ✓	-----	23.12.85	Wien	21.12.38	mos.	Wien, Rodlergasse 20	Frau: Johanna P., Wien
345	+ Friedmann	Julius ✓	Handl.Geh.	28.8.80	Stanislaw	21.12.38	mos.	Wien II, Schüttauerstr. 67	----
346	+ Kaufmann	Alfred ✓	Privatier	30.6.80	Mannheim	22.12.38	mos.	Baden-Baden, Reutigweg 1	----
347	+ Braun	Oskar ✓	Vertreter	18.8.80	Jaworow	22.12.38	mos.	Wiesbaden, Rheinstr. 109	----
348	+ Solinger	Gustav ✓	Kaufm.	8.2.95	Aschaffenburg	24.12.38	mos.	Köln, Blumenstr. 2	----
349	+ Barth	Julius ✓	Pferde-Hdl.	14.6.91	Flechingen	24.12.38	mos.	Ulm, Adolf-Hitler-Ring 46	Frau: Dora, geb. Wolf, Ulm
350	+ Ordower	Pabius ✓	Kaufm.	1.7.89	Koniuczukud	24.12.38	mos.	Wien, Taborstr. 64	----
351	+ Friedberg	Julius ✓	Apotheker	23.4.75	Bruchsal	24.12.38	mos.	Freiburg	----
352	+ Bippes	Max ✓	Kaufm.	31.8.00	Freiburg/Breisg.	25.12.38	ev.	Mannheim, Lange Rötterstr. 6	----
353	+ Rubinstein	Wilhelm ✓	Just. Beamt.	21.2.82	Przemysl	23.12.38	mos.	Wien II, Pfeffergasse 3	----
354	x Adler	Jakob ✓	Kaufm.	23.10.67	Grünstadt	27.12.38	mos.	Offenburg, Grabenallee 16	----
355	+ Edelhofer	Siegfried ✓	Beamt. u. D.	25.9.98	Hautzendorf	25.12.38	kath.	Wien XX, Karl-Meisels-Str. 6	----
356	+ Wechsberg	Erich ✓	Rechnungs-Rat	24.12.84	Freistadt	26.12.38	mos.	Wien III, Steingasse 9/11	----
357	+ Goldberg	Siegfried ✓	Kaufm.	17.7.99	Moschien	27.12.38	mos.	Saarhausen, Waldstr. 7	----
358	+ Kaun	Abraham ✓	Stricker	10.9.83	Gernanti (Rum.)	28.12.38	mos.	Wien III, Untere Weißgerberstr. 11	----

Listing of Persons Shot at Prittlbach, Including Arthur Schifferes, #318 (2nd from Top)
 Although Arthur Schifferes was shot at Prittlbach, his official cause of death was listed as
 "acute heart attack." See MY STORY, page 144.

Nr. 225 Prittlbach G 1

Prittlbach, den 17. Dezember 1938

Der Herrscher Arthur
Schifferes, mosaisch,
wohnhaft in Wien XVIII, Schulgasse 19,
ist am 15. Dezember 1938 um 8 Uhr 45 Minuten
in Prittlbach verstorben.
Der Verstorbene war geboren am 5. März 1880
in Wien
(Standesamt — — — — — Nr. — — — — —)
Vater: — — — — —
Mutter: — — — — —
Der Verstorbene war — nicht — verheiratet mit Maria
Schifferes, wohnhaft in Wien.
Eingetragen auf mündliche — schriftliche — Anzeige der Staats-
polizeidirektion Wien.
D. — — — — — Angelegende — — — — —
Die Übereinstimmung mit dem
Taufbuch wird beglaubigt.
Prittlbach, den 17. 12. 1938
Der Standesbeamte
J. Müller
Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben
Hermann H. Reichenow
und Buchstaben geschnitten
Der Standesbeamte
Zosner
Todesursache: ar. Herzkr.
Ehechließung des Verstorbenen am — — — — — in — — — — —
(Standesamt — — — — — Nr. — — — — —).

No. 225 Prittlbach 17. December 1938
Mr. Arthur
Schifferes, Jewish
Vienna XVIII Schulgasse 19
15 December 1938 8:45
Prittlbach
born 5. March 1880 in Vienna
Cause of death: Heart attack

Ex officio
Zur Vorlage bei Behörden
Geburtsurkunde

E 1

 Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien Nr. 5054/1880)

----- ARTHUR SCHIFFERES -----

ist am 5.III.1880 Fünften März Eintausendachthundertachtzig ---

in Wien Schlickgasse 2 ----- geboren.

Vater: Leopold Schifferes -----

Mutter: Hermine geb. Jeiteles -----

Änderungen der Eintragung: -----

Ist am 29.V.1918 aus
dem Judentum ausgetreten Wien , den 26. Mai 19 64



Der beeidete Matrikelführer:



[Handwritten signature]

Document showing Arthur's birth information and stating that he
left Judaism on 29 May 1918.

RABBINAT
DER ISR. KULTUSGEMEINDE
MÜNCHEN

MÜNCHEN 2 SW
PETTENKOFERSTR. 37/II
FERNSPRECHER 51071

3. Jan. 1939.

Frau
N. Schifferes
Wien

Sehr geehrte Frau Schifferes!

Ihrem Wunsche entsprechend teile ich Ihnen mit, dass Ihr verstorbenen Gatte am 16. Dezember Nachmittags 2 Uhr auf unserem neuen Friedhof an der Ungererstraße bestattet worden ist. Selbstverständlich wurde seine Beerdigung /so wie die aller anderen bei uns bestatteten Juden durch die Herren der Chewra ausgeführt. Ich habe die üblichen Gebete und am Schlusse das Kadisch gesprochen. Der Leichenschein hat als Todesursache Herztod angegeben.

Ich verbinde mit diesen Mitteilungen den Ausdruck meiner herzlichen Teilnahme. Mögen Sie die Kraft finden, die schwere Prüfung zu ertragen, und mögen Sie bald auch wieder freudigere Zeiten erleben.

Mit besten Grüßen bin ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

Nach vom jüdischen Beerdigung

R. H. H. H. H.

53

Aschenurne beim städtischen
Bestattungsamte in München, Thalkirchenstr
Nr.17, die Sterbedokumente beim Standes=
amte in Prittelbach bei Dachau anzufo=
dern.

17/12/38 1 Ch
17/12 2 Herbert
20/12/38

Ash urn to be forwarded to the State Funeral Office in Munich, Thalkirchenstrasse, No. 17, the death documents at the Registry Office in Prittelbach at Dachau. Note sent to Marie Schifferes, dated 20 December 1938.

<p>ISR. KULTUSGEMEINDE WIEN AUSWANDERUNGSABTEILUNG</p> <p>Frau Clarie Schifferes Marsh Court <u>Sherborne Dorset</u></p> <p>BETRIFFT:</p> <p>Sehr geehrte gnädige Frau,</p> <p>wir erhielten Ihr geschätztes Schreiben vom 5. Jänner d.J. und haben dasselbe mit tiefstem Mitgefühl gelesen.</p> <p>Es drängt uns für die darin zum Ausdruck gebrachte Gesinnung wärmstens zu danken und Ihnen für Ihr ferneres Leben von ganzem Herzen Glück zu wünschen.</p> <p>Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung</p> <p><i>Kugel</i> Amtsvorstand.</p>	<p>WIEN, 15. Jan. 1939. 1., SEITENSTETTENGASSE 2-4</p>
--	--

Telephon U-25-4-66 Serie	Telegramm-Adresse: ISKULT WIEN	Postcheckkonto 29.659
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Jewish Community Center Vienna, Immigration Division
15 January 1939

Very honorable Mrs.
we received your precious writing from 6 of Jan. and have read it with deep sorrow.
We send our warmest thanks and wish you happiness from the bottom of our hearts.

With great respect,

Office of the Board

Marie Schifferes!

8	Duchent-Unterzüge	einige Bücher
36	Polster- "	Nähzeug
10	Leintücher	Toilettesachen
25	Handtücher	3 alben alte Photographen
10	Tischtücher	alte Ansichtskarten
70	Taschentücher	
6	Schürzen	sämtliche Effekten
6	kleine Scheibenvorhänge	vor 1/1. 1938
1	Tischtuch	erworben
42	Decken	
39	Servietten	
10	Busenhälter	
2	Bademäntel	
1	Decke	
2	Polsterinlett	
3	Pyjama	
2	Madrasvorhänge	
4	gehäkelte Stors	
3	Tascherln	
4	Schal	
2	alte Pelzstola	
2	Badekostüme	
2	gehäkelte Vorhänge ungefertigt	
1	Fön-Trockenapparat gekauft 1932	
1	Schachtel diverse Kragerln und Gürtel	
53	Paar Strümpfe	
16	Hosen	
16	Combinationen	
10	Nachthemden	
3	Leiblerln	
15	Fetzen	
2	Schal	
1	Schöpfer Krupp Alpaca	
15	Fetzen	
1	Alpaca Tascherl alt	
8	Wollblousen	
2	Wollkleider	
10	Paar Handschuhe	
3	Dirndkleider	
5	Blousen	
13	Paar Schuhe	
3	Paar Shhnee und Regenschuhe	
4	Mäntel	
2	Köstüme	
1	Photo-Apparat Agfa Box tengor gekauft 1933	
1	Duchent, 1 Polster, 2 Steppdecken alt	
1	Racket	
1	Alpaca Esbestek	
19	Kleider	
8	Hüte	

Devisen geprüft

ZOLLAMT
WIEN
230
3. Jan. 1939

Ref. 60/SA

Devisenrechtliche Bedenken gegen die Ausfuhr des bezeichneten Umzugsgutes bestehen nicht.

Wien, am 28. Dez. 1938

Devisenstelle Wien
I. A.

Devisenstelle
Wien

List of Personal Items Declared for Customs in Vienna
Customs Office, 28 December 1938
Marie Schifferes!

Translation of Prior - List of Personal Items Declared for Customs in Vienna
Customs Office, 28 December 1938
Marie Schifferes!

8 Duvet Cases	<i>a few books</i>	
36 Pillow Cases	<i>sewing things</i>	
10 Sheets	<i>toileteries</i>	
25 Towels	<i>3 old photo albums</i>	
10 Dishtowels	<i>old postcards</i>	
70 Handkerchiefs	<i>Various Effects acquired before November 1, 1938</i>	
6 Aprons		
6 little earrings		
1 Tablecloth		
42 Covers		
59 Napkins		
10 Bras		
2 Big towels		
1 Blanket		
2 Pillow Covers		
5 Pajamas		
2 Madras Curtains		
4 Scarves		
2 Old Fur Stoles		
2 Bathingsuits	2 Crocheted Curtains, unfinished	Customs Office
1 Pair Binoculars, purchased 1932		230
1 Box Various Collars and Belts		
16 Pair of Pants		
16 Combinations		
10 Nightgowns		
5 Undershirts		
15 Rags		
1 Alpaca Purse		
8 Wool Shirts		
2 Wool Dresses		
10 Pair of Gloves		
3 Dirndls		
5 Blouses		
15 Pair of Shoes		28. Dec. 1938
3 Pair Snow and Rain Boots		
4 Coats		
2 Suits		
1 Camera--Agja Box tengor (purchased 1933)		
1 Duchent, 1 Pillow, 2 floor mats (old)		
1 Racket		
(old Alpaca Saab cutlery) 5 Silver Coffee Spoons		
19 Dresses		
8 Hats		

8	Duchent-Unterzüge	einige Bücher
36	Polster "	Nähzeug
10	Leintücher	Toilettedachen
25	Handtücher	3 alben alte Photographien
10	Tischtücher	alte Ansichtskarten
70	Taschentücher	
6	Shürzen	
6	kleine Scheibenvorhänge	
10	Fischschüh	
42	Decken	sämtliche Effekten
39	Deckbetten	vor dem 11. 1938
16	Busenhalter	erworben
2	Bademäntel	
1	Decke	
2	Polsterinlett	
3	Pyama	
2	Madrasvorhänge	
4	gehäkelte Stors	
3	Tascherln	
4	Schal	
2	alte Pelzstola	
2	Badekostüme	
2	gehäkelte Vorhänge ungfertigt	
1	Fön-Trockenapparat	gekauft 1932
1	Schachtel diverse Aragarin und Gürtel	

53	Paar Strümpfe
16	Hosen
16	Combinationen
10	Nachthemden
3	Leiberrln
15	Fetzen
2	Schal
1	Schöffler Krupp Alpacca
15	Fetzen
1	Alpacca Tascherl alt
8	Wollblousen
2	Wollkleider
10	Paar Handschuhe
3	Dirndlkleider
5	Blousen
15	Paar Schuhe
3	Paar Shhnee und Regenschuhe
4	Mäntel
2	Köstüme
1	Photo-Apparat Agfa Box tengor
1	Duchent, 1 Polster, 2 Steppdecken alt
1	Racket
1	altes Alpacca Essbesteck
5	Silberkaffeelöffel
19	Kleider
8	Hüte

Devijensille Wien
 Eing. 28. DEZ. 1938
 Unt.

Second Copy of List of Items to be taken out of Nazi Vienna.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDER OF THIS CERTIFICATE

- Before you effect a *permanent* change of residence (from the last address shown in this Certificate) you must give the Police of the district in which you reside your new address and the date on which you intend to move.
- If your new residence is in another Police district you must, within 48 hours of your arrival there, report to the Police of the new district.
- A *temporary* absence of less than 14 days from your permanent residence need not be reported; but if such absence exceeds 14 days you must report your temporary address and all subsequent changes of address (including your return) to the Police of the district where you are registered. *This may be done by letter.*
- If you stay at an hotel, lodging-house, boarding-house or other place where lodging is provided for payment, you must, on arrival, write your new address, nationality, the number of this Certificate, and the address from which you have come, and, before leaving, must write the address to which you intend to go on the form provided for the purpose.
- You must report to the Police of the district where you are registered, within 48 hours, any change in any of the personal particulars given within (including profession or occupation), also marriage, divorce, or death of husband or wife.
- Your children, if not British, must have separate Certificates when they reach the age of 16.

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements, making any false statement with regard to registration or with regard to this certificate, altering this certificate or any entry upon it, refusing to produce this certificate when legally required to do so, or having in possession or using without lawful authority any forged, altered, or irregular certificate, passport, or other document concerned with registration, will render the offender liable to be detained in custody and to a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.

(C33483-4) 209,000 6/39

No 746290

Aliens Order, 1920.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Note to Instruction 3 on back.

You may not be absent from your registered address between the hours of 10.30 at night and 6 in the morning (or 12 midnight and 6 in the morning if you reside in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Districts) without first obtaining permission from the Police of the district where you are registered.

Aliens (Movement Restriction) Order, 1940.

You must produce this certificate if required to do so by any Police Officer, Immigration Officer or member of His Majesty's Forces acting in the course of his duty.

(13424) Wt. 15888 D.L. R.C.-3

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE No. 746290
 ISSUED AT Bow Street
 ON 18/7/39

NAME (Surname first in Roman Capitals) SCHIFFERES Marie

ALIAS

Left Thumb Print (if unable to sign name in English Characters)

PHOTOGRAPH

Signature of Holder Marie Schifferes

Nationality German
 Born on 23/3/91 in Vienna
 Previous Nationality (if any) Austrian

Profession or Occupation Domestic
 Single or Married Widow
 Address of Residence 30 Cork Street W1
 Arrival in United Kingdom on 6/1/39
 Address of last Residence outside U.K. Vienna
Schulgasse 18
 Government Service

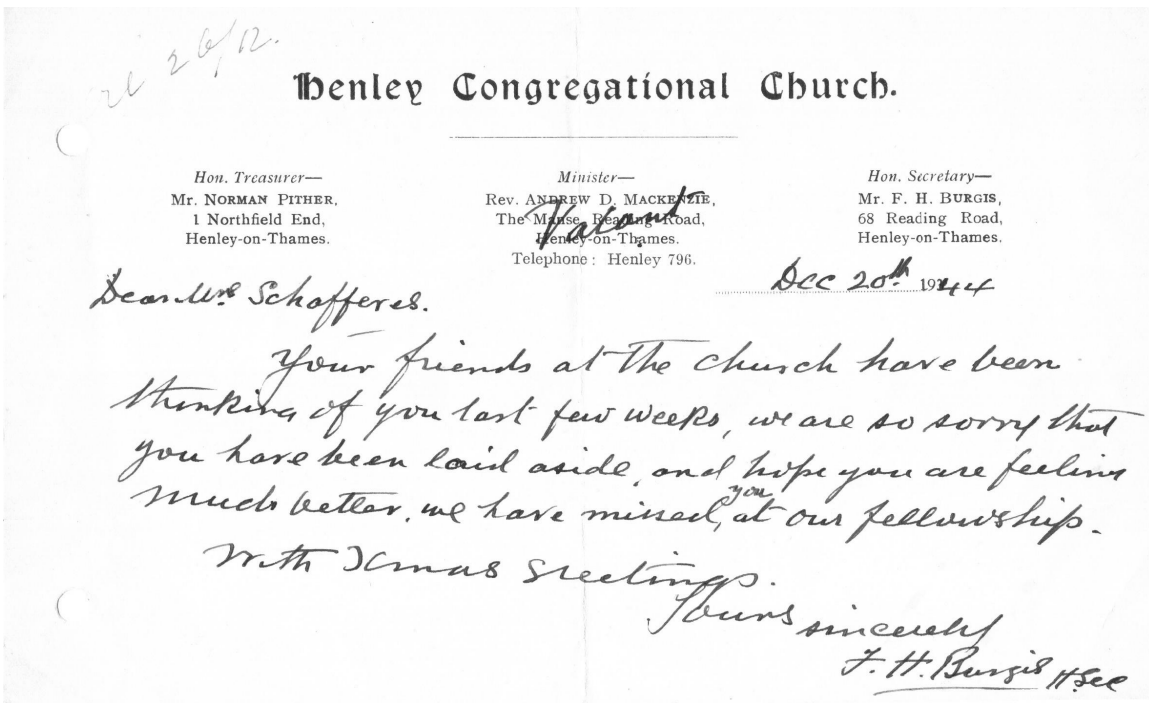
Passport or other papers as to Nationality and Identity.
German Passport
No. 45288
Issued at Vienna 3/11/38

Alien Order 1920 Certificate of Registration
 Born 23 March 1891 in Vienna
 Previous Nationality Austrian
 Occupation Domestic
 Single or Married Widow
 Address of Residence 30 Cork Street W1
 Arrived in United Kingdom 6 Jan 1939
 Address of last Residence outside U.K. Vienna
 Schulgasse 18
 German Passport
 No 46288
 Issued at Vienna 3/11/1938

Sir Percy Harris, Bart. P.C.
 Moreton House
 Chiswick Hall
 London

✓ 6.17.39 - 8/7.39 ~~Shan. Vaughan Morgan~~ Dorset 6 months
 ✓ 8/7.39 - 25/11.39 Rufmann, Corkish. London Month 4 1/2
 ✓ 26/12.39 - 7/12.39. 38 Vigkingall Spa. Balham
 ✓ 7/12.39 - 13/7.41 Arnewood, Ship Lake 5 W. 12
 ✓ 14/7.41 - 9/5.42 Lee-Cottage Heddenham Bucks 1 year 8 months
 9/5.42 - 23/5.42 Wagnadal-Close Henley 10 months
 ✓ 23/5.42 - 5/7.43 White-House Ship Lake 2 years 2 months
 ✓ 5/7.43 - 27/3.44 37 Market Place Henley 8 months
 ✓ 27/3.44 - 23/10.44 16 King Rd 4 7 months
 ✓ 23/10.44 - 12/2.46 37 Market Place 5 years 4 months
 ✓ 12/2.46 - 18/11.46 50 St Marks Rd 9 months
 ✓ 18/11.46 - 27/1.47 Churchfield - Benson
 27/1.47 - 31/7.47 Thames-Cottage Margran 2 months
 1/8.47 - 19/11.47 Churchfield - Benson 6 months
 19/11.47 - 23/4.52 163 Reading Rd. Henley 3 months
 23/2.52 - 26/4.52 Rose-Lawn, Ship Lake
 26/4.52 - 26/4.52 Wimpblossam, Ship Lake
 26/4.52 - 26/4.52 Captain Compton Yewden
 26/4.52 - 26/4.52 Lodge Millend Bucks

This seems to be a list of the various places Marie Schifferes lived and worked in England.



Despite moving around quite a bit in England, Marie did end up residing in Henley-on-Thames, which is where she befriended the Smith Family.

MJB

CHancery 8811

Tel No.: ~~Whitehall 9100~~

Ext.

Any communication on the
subject of this letter should be
addressed to:—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
HOME OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.1

and the following number quoted—

S...23322/2/Nat.Div.....

Your Ref.....



HOME OFFICE,

WHITEHALL.

Home Office,

Nationality Division,

Princeton House,

271, High Holborn,

London, W.C.1.

7 January, 1948.

encl 1072
Madam,

With reference to your enquiry made at this office on the
11th October, 1947, regarding your desire to acquire British
nationality. I am directed by the Secretary of State to say
that while your solicitors were informed on the 4th May, 1946,
of the manner in which a formal application for naturalization
should be submitted there is no record in the Department that
your application was submitted.

... It is open to you however to submit such application in
accordance with the enclosed instruction A.

The delay in replying to your enquiry is regretted.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

Mrs. M. Schifferes,
163, Reading Road,
Canadian Terrace,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.

Under Secretary

Correspondence on the subject of this
Letter should be addressed to:-
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
and the following number

quoted: 523322

Sir/Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that, on the information at present before him, he is prepared to grant you a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, on receipt of the appointed fee of ^{Nine} pounds. The attached form/s should be completed and sent in the enclosed envelope, together with the fee, to The Finance Officer, 10, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Post Office Money Orders, Postal Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Accounting Officer, Home Office, and crossed "Bank of England, A/C Paymaster General." Bank of England notes should not be sent by post.

The Certificate will be sent to you as soon as possible after receipt of the fee and the completed form/s, but if there is delay in the payment of the fee and the submission of the completed form/s, you may be required to comply with further conditions before the Certificate is issued.

I am, Sir/Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

Mrs M. Schifferes,
"Rose Lawn",
Station Road,
Shiplake-on-Thames,
OXFORDSHIRE.

A/N 10 40
NATIONALITY DIVISION,
HOME OFFICE,
PRINCETON HOUSE,
271, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1

16 JUN 1948

Madam

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that, on the information at present before him, he is prepared to grant you a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Statute of Aliens 1914.....

Mrs. M. Schifferes

"Rose Lawn"

Station Road

Shiplake-on-Thames

OXFORDSHIRE

S.23322/2/Nat. Div.

Rose - Lawn
Station - Rd.
Shiplake on Thames
OXON.
5/4.1948.

The Under Secretary of State, Finance - Branch
Home - Office
London S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your very kind letter of the 7. January 1948. I enclose Application for a Certificate of Naturalization and postal-order £1.- and also 4 Copies of two issues of the Henley & South Oxfordshire Standard of the 26. of March and 2. of April. containing 2 advertisements.
I am
With many thanks

Yours obediently

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Whereas**Marie Schifferes**

has applied to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a Certificate of Naturalization, alleging with respect to her self the particulars set out below, and has satisfied him that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization are fulfilled in her case:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, the Secretary of State grants to the said

Marie Schifferes

this Certificate of Naturalization, and declares that upon taking the Oath of Allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf she shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this *28th* day of

*June 1948**A. Marshall*

HOME OFFICE,
LONDON.

Under Secretary of State.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO APPLICANT

Full Name	Marie SCHIFFERES.
Address	"Rose Lawn", Station Road, Shiplake-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
Trade or Occupation	Housekeeper.
Place and date of birth	Vienna, Austria. 23rd March, 1891.
Nationality	Austrian.
Single, married, etc.	Widow.
Name of wife or husband	- - -
Names and nationality of parents	Franz and Theresia KOJZAR (Austrian).

M^{rs} M Schiffner

N. No 2 (B)

Any communication on the subject of
this letter should be addressed to:-
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
and the following number quoted: S 23322

NATIONALITY DIVISION,
HOME OFFICE,
PRINCETON HOUSE,
271, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1.

2/7/48

Madam

ad 5/7. soon in

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit herewith the Certificate of Naturalization which he has been pleased to grant under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, to

The Oath of Allegiance must be subscribed and taken within one calendar month of the date of the Certificate, before a person authorised for that purpose. (See instructions overleaf)
The Certificate does not take effect until the Oath has been completed.

When the Oath has been administered, the Certificate should be forwarded to this Office for registration: until this is done, the police and other authorities concerned will not be informed of your status as a British subject.

I am to warn you that no alteration may be made in any part of the Certificate. If any correction is necessary, the Certificate should be returned to this Department with a full explanation before the Oath of Allegiance is taken.

I am, *Madam*
Your obedient Servant,

A. MAXWELL.

M^{rs} M Schiffner

C. 626.

Letter announcing the issuance of a Certificate of Naturalization for Marie
dated July 2, 1948

Oath of Allegiance.

I,
swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty,
King George the Sixth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signature) *Marie Schifferes*

Sworn and subscribed this *5* day of *July* 194*8*, before me,

(Signature) *H. H. Mon*

Justice of the Peace for *Henley on Thames*

A Commissioner for Oaths.

Name and Address
(in Block Capitals)

T. MONK
13 Beaufort Henley on Thames

Unless otherwise indicated hereon, if the Oath of Allegiance is not taken
within one calendar month after the date of this Certificate, the Certificate shall
not take effect.



BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The grantee must take the Oath of Allegiance in accordance with the requirements of the Oaths Act, 1909, and the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, and the Oath must be subscribed and attested in the form printed on the Certificate.

The Oath of Allegiance may be administered:-

In England, Wales or Northern Ireland

By any Justice of the Peace or any Commissioner for Oaths

In Scotland

By any Sheriff, Sheriff-Substitute or Justice of the Peace.

The person who administers the Oath must not be the Agent or Solicitor of the grantee.

The fee for the administration of the Oath is 2s. 6d., payable as follows:-

In England, Wales or Northern Ireland, if the Oath is administered by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk to the Justices, and if by a Commissioner for Oaths, to the Commissioner. In Scotland, if the Oath is administered by a Sheriff or Sheriff-Substitute, to the Sheriff-Clerk, or to any of his Deputies; if by a Justice of the Peace to the Clerk of the Peace or any of his Deputies.

In the case of a person serving in His Majesty's Forces, the Oath of Allegiance may be administered by an Officer holding a Commission in His Majesty's Forces. No fee is payable.

IMPORTANT. The signature of the grantee should appear in the first of the two spaces provided for signature on the back of the Certificate of Naturalization, and the signature of the Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for Oaths in the second. The address of the Justice of the Peace or the Commissioner for Oaths, and not that of the grantee, should be entered.

,MJB

N.R. 4A

Any communication on the
subject of this letter should
be addressed to:
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
and the following number quoted:

Nationality Division,
HOME OFFICE,
Princeton House,
271, High Holborn,
London, W.C.1.

S. 23322

/24 July, 1948.

Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to return to you herewith the Certificate of Naturalization which he has been pleased to grant to you. The Certificate of Naturalization and the Oath of Allegiance have been duly registered in London at the Home Office.

You have acquired to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject as from the date on which you took the Oath of Allegiance. You are consequently entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and are subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject.

This Certificate of Naturalization must be presented to the Police without delay, if you are registered under the Aliens Order, so that the fact of your naturalization may be noted, and your name removed from the register of aliens.

/You

Mrs. M. Schifferes.

C. 659

You must also apply at the local National Registration Office for a fresh National Registration Identity Card. Until this has been done you will not be able to assume all the rights, powers and privileges of a British subject under Section 3(1) of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,

A. MAXWELL.

You must also apply at the local National Registration Office for a fresh National Registration Identity Card. Until this has been done you will not be able to secure all the rights, powers and privileges of a British subject under Section 3(1) of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant, A. Maxwell

Telephone: WHITEHALL 9060

Telegraphic Address:

"TELPASOF PARL., LONDON."

Please quote Reference Appn/1104616
/49.



PASSPORT OFFICE,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

DARTMOUTH STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S.W.1

6th April, 1949.

Madam,

With reference to your letter of March 29th, I have to inform you that while I am unable to state whether you have or have not retained Austrian nationality the information available in this Department is to the effect that an Austrian national ceases to be Austrian when he or she becomes naturalised in a foreign country, unless special permission is obtained from the Austrian authorities to retain Austrian nationality. If you wish to be certain of your position in this respect it is suggested you might consider enquiring of the Austrian Legation, 1, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7.

I have to add that I have no reason to suppose that you would experience any inconvenience if you decide to visit Austria.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. Hubbert
Chief Passport Officer.

Mrs. M. Schifferes,
Rose Lawn,
Station Road,
Shiplake on Thames,
Oxon.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY
LONDON
AUSTRIAN LEGATION

KONSULARABTEILUNG,
18, BELGRAVE MEWS WEST, S.W.1.

~~4, HYDE PARK GATE,~~

~~LONDON, S.W.1~~

~~TELEPHONE: WESTERN 0295-0~~

KA 17/52

5th Feb. 1952.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your enquiry of 31st January I beg to inform you that the authority to be contacted regarding documentary proof of the loss of your Austrian citizenship is:

"Stadtmagistrat der Stadt Wien
Abteilung 61
Rathaus
Vienna I."

Yours faithfully

For the Austrian Embassy:



Mrs. Marie Schifferes
Rose-Lawn
Station Road
Shiplake-on-Thames
Oxon

In any further communication
on this subject, please quote

No. KG 10312/1
and address—

not to any person by name
but to—

"The Under-Secretary of State,"
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE.
S.W.1.

19th February, 1952.

Madam,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to refer to your letter of the 31st January 1952 regarding your protection abroad as a naturalised British subject, and to point out that you appear to have mis-read the letter from this Department dated the 10th December 1951 which stated:—

"If under Austrian law you are still an Austrian citizen, you would while in Austria be liable to all the obligations of an Austrian citizen and His Majesty's Consular Officers would have no power to intervene with the Austrian authorities on your behalf."

As, however, you have now obtained confirmation from the Austrian Legation in London that by acquiring British nationality you have automatically lost Austrian citizenship you will, of course, while in Austria be entitled to receive the same measure of protection as that accorded to natural born British subjects.

/It

Mrs. M. Schifferes,
Rose Lawn,
Station Road,
Shiplake on Thames, Oxon.

It is regretted that this Department is unable to furnish you with a document stating that you have lost Austrian citizenship. It would appear from the information sent to you by the Austrian Legation, however, that such a document can be obtained from your local Heimatsgemeinde in Austria and the Legation will no doubt be able to give you details of the address to which you should apply.

I am,
Madam,
Your obedient Servant,

C. S. Smith



Marie Schifferes and Cicely Georgina Smith, taken in Buxton, England, circa 1980

23/3. 81.

A WOMAN who fled from Austria as war clouds gathered over Europe happily celebrated her 90th birthday among fellow members of Henley branch of the National Council of Women on Monday.

And Mrs. Marie Schifferes, who was born of Czechoslovakian parents and lived in Vienna, proclaimed: "I am British, and very proud of it!"

Mrs. Schifferes, who now lives on the Watermans Estate fronting Reading Road, Henley, began her life in England under tragic circumstances. She and her husband had planned to come here together, but shortly before they were due to leave, her husband was snatched by the Gestapo and interned at Dachau where he died, two weeks later.

109 As there was nothing to keep her in Vienna, she decided to continue with her plan to take up a job as a cook at Sherborne, in Dorset.

But she only lasted for three months. "They discovered I couldn't cook!" she told the "Standard."

"They offered to pay my fare back to Austria, but I told them: 'Even if you gave me a million pounds I wouldn't leave England.'"

After jobs in London, she came to Shiplake in December, 1939, to work for Col. and Mrs. Palin, and it was Mrs. Palin who actually taught her to cook at last.

70 Further jobs followed, and Mrs. Schifferes really landed on her feet when she was engaged as cook to Lord and Lady Delaware. During the 15 years she stayed with them, she was treated more like a sister than an



Mrs. Schifferes, pictured with her hostess, Mrs. Snell, cuts her 90th birthday cake.

employee, visiting the opera at Glyndbourne, concerts, art galleries and historic occasions, such as the opening of Parliament.

ACTIVE

Mrs. Schifferes retired to live in Henley just 20 years ago, but for her, retirement certainly did not

mean sitting at home and doing nothing. She has been an active member of the NCW for 18 years, is still a keen music-lover, sometimes travelling to Reading for lunchtime concerts at the Hexagon two or three times a week and patronising all the Henley concerts.

Her idea of a holiday is walking for miles in the Lake District, and she had only recently given up travelling abroad.

She became a British Citizen as soon as she could after the War and, say her friends, is more pro-British than those born here.

Mrs. Schifferes had a lunch party with 25 friends on Sunday, and a tea party given by the NCW at the home of the branch chairman, Mrs. Sylvia Snell's in St. Andrew's Road on Monday, where she was presented with a basket of African violets from the branch as well as individual gifts from members.

Henley Standard 17.11.89

THE LATE MRS. MARIE SCHIFFERES.

The funeral took place yesterday of Marie Schifferes who was born in Vienna in 1891 of Czech parents. After the Nazi occupation of Austria she and her husband Arthur, planned to come to England but tragically he was arrested and died two weeks later in Dachau concentration camp.

"Schiffy", as she became known, arrived in England in January, 1939 and had to take up domestic work in Sherborne, Dorset, despite her complete lack of experience. After other posts in London she came to work for Colonel and Mrs. Palin in Shiplake at the end of that year. The Palins became her great friends, the Colonel helping her to come to terms with the tragic upheaval in her life and his wife teaching her to cook.

Thus began Schiffy's 50 year association with Henley which she regarded as her new home with the helpful friendship of Mr. Pulker the Town Sergeant and his family and many friends at Christ Church. She became a British citizen as soon as possible and was proud to be British.

After 15 happy years working for Lord and Lady De La Warr, who also became her close friends, she retired to Waterman's Estate, where she spent 25 active years making more friends in the National Council of Women and several other societies, at concerts and on holidays.

Since 1987 she was a resident at Chiltern's End where she died after a short illness. Schiffy is remembered with affection by her many friends.

Liese Friederike Strauss

It is uncertain how I was able to acquire the following documents that my mother, Liese Friederike Strauss, my uncle Dr. Johannes Leopold Deutsch, and my great-aunt Stephanie Kurz had to complete in order to leave Nazi Austria. I include them here to demonstrate the complicated process of leaving a country where you are not wanted!



Erfordernis:

Deckung:

Dokumente, Visa	RM	Partel aufgebracht	RM
etc.	"	nach 2. Jahrgang	"
Dahn	"	Hilfsaktionen	"
Schul	Durchrate		
Transportwesen	"		
	"	Es fehlen somit	"

Antrag

auf Bewilligung eines Beitrages von

RM 150.- (in Worten: hundertfünfzig)

Wien, 8. NOV. 1938

Unterschrift

Anzahl der Personen eine fährt (fahren) mit Dampfer

zur Seilfährtgesellschaft

am 19. XI. ab Wien: Le Havre nach U.S.A.

statistisch erfasst

1134 2 NOV 1939 21715

An die

ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung),
Wien I.

ANSUCHEN

des (der) Liese Friederike Strauss
 wohnhaft Wien Bezirk XVIII. Alsegger Strasse Nr. 38 Tür 15
 frühere Wohnung _____
 um einen Betrag zu den Reisespesen für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: ADRESSE: VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

Ich (wir) beabsichtige(n) am 10. November nach U.S.A.
 auszuwandern. Ich bin (wir sind) im Besitz eines gültigen deutschen
 Reisepasses und eines Einreisevisums nach U.S.A.
 (event. Durchreisevisum anzugeben)
 Derselbe steht mir (uns) zur Verfügung RM _____
 (in Worten: _____)

-Der seinerzeit bei der Kultusgemeinde eingereichte Emigrationsfragebogen trägt die Nr. 21715

Wien, am 1. NOV 1939 Liese Strauss
 (Unterschrift)

Von der Partei nicht auszufüllen:
 Eingeleitet am _____ Zur Recherche am _____
 Vorgelesen für den _____ Erledigt unter W _____

Nur einzuweisen, wenn bereits eine Einreisemöglichkeit (gültiger Reisepass und Einreisevisum) vorhanden ist.

To the JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
 Emigration Division (Group Clearance)
 Vienna I.

APPLICATION

Liese Friederike Strauss
 Residing Vienna District XVIII., Alsegger Street No. 38 15
 I intend to leave on 10. November for U.S.A.
 I am in possession of a valid German Passport

Vienna on 1 November 1939

Liese Strauss

FÜRSORGE-ZENTRALE
der I. Kulturgemeinde Wien
Auswanderungsabteilung

FRAGEBOGEN

(gelesen mit Tinte, wenn möglich mit Schreibmaschine auszufüllen)

Name Strauss Vorname Liese
Wohnort Wien genaue Adresse 18. Alseggerstrasse 38
Geburtsdatum 9. VI. 1916 Geburtsort Wien
Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden) ledig
Staatsangehörigkeit Österreich In Wien wohnhaft seit Schurt
Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe) _____

Beruf (Spezialfach) Hörerin der Hochschule f. Welthandel in Wien,
vor Diplom. Sprachunterricht, Kindererziehung, kaufm. Büro,
aufgestellte, Haushalt.
Berufsausbildung 8 Klassen Real-Gymnasialschule, 6 Semester Hochschule.

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf: Kaufmännische Tätigkeit
in Wien, auch Paris. Gouvernante (zuletzt) Sprachunterricht.

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher? Zuckerbäckerei, Kunst-
schneiderei

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf Kurse

Sprachenkenntnisse Englisch, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst Lebe bei meinen Eltern
verdienen nur Taschengeld durch Hausarbeiten als Gouvernante.

Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? Ja

Wenden

QUESTIONNAIRE

Last Name Strauss First Name Liese
Residence Vienna Exact Address 18., Alseggerstrasse 38
Birthdate 9.VI.1916 Place of Birth Vienna
Marital Status (single-married-widowed-divorced) single
Nationality Austrian Living in Vienna since Birth

Profession (specialty) Student of the Hochschule f. Welthandel in Vienna.

before the diploma Language Teacher, Governess, helper in office, and housekeeping.

Education 8 Years Real-Gymnasium, 6 Semesters of Hochschule.

Previous Employment and Last Professional Position Salesperson in Vienna, Paris. Governess (last) Language teaching.

Have you learned a new Profession? If yes, which? Pastry Chef, Glove Making.

Training for new profession Courses

Languages spoken English, French, Italian, Spanish

Where did you live and monthly income Live with my parents. Earn only pocket money through language teaching and governess work.

Are you prepared with all necessary documents for emigration Yes.

Nummer der Kultusgemeinde 1012

Nummer der Gildemeester-Aktion

Ansuchen des (der) Liese Strauss
 wohnhaft XVIII., Alseggerstrasse 38
 um Auswanderungsbeitrag für sich und — Angehörige nach U.S.A.

Angaben über den Ansuchenden und dessen mitreisende Familienmitglieder

Vor- und Zuname	Verwandschaftsgrad	Geburtsdaten	Geburtsort	Beruf
		<u>9. XI. 1890</u>	<u>Wien</u>	<u>Schreiberin</u>

Kostenaufstellung			Kostenbedeckung		
	Reichsmark	Rpf.		Reichsmark	Rpf.
Dokumentenbeschaffung			Kultusgemeinde	<u>1022</u>	
Visagebühren			Gildemeester-Aktion		
Bahnfahrt nach					
Einschiff-Gebühr	<u>4.00</u>	oder Durchrate			
Schiff nach					
Bahn nach					
			Partei		
GESAMTKOSTEN			ZUSAMMEN		

Vorzeigegeld per RM. wird bezahlt durch ANISWANDERUNGSABTEILUNG
 Kautions von Kultusgemeinde an Aktion Gildemeester mit Verrechnungsnummer:
 Betrag verrechnet mit Reichsmark

Nummer der Kultusgemeinde

Nummer der Gildemeester-Aktion

Name des Auswandernden und Angehörige

Die Gildemeester-Aktion leistet für diesen Fall einen Beitrag von

RM. in Worten: Reichsmark

Die Kultusgemeinde wird ersucht, diesen Betrag vorzulegen.

Die Rückerstattung erfolgt gegen Rückgabe dieses Abschnittes und Abreisebestätigung.

Wien, am

Ansuchender abgereist am nach
 Betrag an Kultusgemeinde bezahlt am
 Verrechnet unter:

Für die Aktion Gildemeester

Request of Liese Strauss
 residing at XVIII., Alseggerstrasse 38
 for emigration for self and — Relatives for U.S.A.

Wohin wollen Sie auswandern? *North-America oder Australien, eventuell Südamerika oder Südafrika oder Palästina.*

Welche Pläne haben Sie für Ihren neuen Aufenthalt? *Eine Stelle Existenz zu gründen.*

Welche Mittel stehen Ihnen für die Auswanderung zur Verfügung? *Eventuell Reisegeld.*

Welche Beziehungen haben Sie im Ausland, besonders in dem Land, wohin Sie auswandern wollen?

	Vor- und Zuname	Wohnort	Genaue Adresse	Verwandtschaftsgrad
a) Verwandte	Herbert Müller Minnie Müller	New York	Hotel Claridge	Cousin Cousine, Mutter
b) Freunde	Edna Ellis Hilton Dr. Maurizio Wainer	Washington Buenos Aires	1224 Ingraham St. 1370 Aida de Chazo	

Referenzen *M. Duval Paris, 16 Av. Malakoff.*

Mrs. R. Willheim Wien 18, Flockegasse 65.

Haben Sie einen gültigen Paß? *Ja, für Europa.*

Ausgestellt von *Bundes-Polizei-Direktion, Wien* gültig bis *31. XII. 1938* Ursprüngliche *laufzeit bis November 1939!*

Angehörige

Verwandtschaftsgrad	Name	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Beruf
1) Vater	Dr. Hugo Strauss	Wien	30. III. 1882	Rechtsanwalt
2) Mutter	Sophie Strauss	Wien	15. I. 1891	Private
3) Tante	Stefanie Kurz	Wien	18. IV. 1892	Sprachlehrerin
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
9)				
10)				

Welche der obgenannten Angehörigen sollen jetzt und welche später auswandern?

Alle später.

Wien, am *17. Mai* 1938

Liese Strauss
Unterschrift.

Where do you want to emigrate? North America or Australia, eventually to South America or South Africa or Palestine.

What plans do you have in your new place of residence? To establish an existence.

What means do you need? Eventually travel money.

What relatives do you have, especially in the country where you want to emigrate?

Herbert Müller New York Hotel Claridge cousin
Minnie Müller Müller cousin

Friends Edna Ellis Hilton USA 1224 Ingraham St.

Dr. Maurizio Wainer Buenos Aires 1370 Aida de Chazo

References M. Duval Paris 16 Av. Malakoff

Mrs. R. Willheim Vienna 18, Flockegasse 65.

Do you have a valid passport? Yes, for Europe.

Provided by Federal Police Vienna valid until 31 December 1938 Original date until November 1939

Relatives

Relationship	Name	Place of Birth	Birthdate	Profession
Father	Dr. Hugo Strauss	Vienna	30 March 1882	Lawyer
Mother	Sophie Strauss	Vienna	15 Oct 1891	Private
Aunt	Stefanie Kurz	Vienna	18 Dec 1892	Language Teacher

Who of the above named want to emigrate now or later? All

Vienna, May 17, 1938 Liese Strauss

1 Person nach Washington.

Erfordernis: 1 Fahrkarte nach Washington.

Gildemeester angesucht, doch noch kein Bescheid.

Schiffskarte mit RM. 30.- beangabt; baar RM.70.-

1.

Potentin war Hochschülerin, lebt bei den Eltern, hat vereinzelt kleines Taschengeld durch Unterricht verdient. Vater war bedeutender Rechtsanwalt, ist schwer krank (Embolie, Blutarmut, Zucker), ist 8 Monate im Rothschildspital gelegen und musste für die Verpflegskosten aufkommen. Grössere, elegante Wohnräume, die, wenn auch einigermaßen nicht in grösster Ordnung gehalten, doch auf Vornehmheit und Wohlhabenheit schliessen lassen (Es war einmal...) Der Vater war unter anderem Verwaltungsrat beim Vernay-Verlag und ist für die dortige Führung mitverantwortlich. Lt. Zuschrift des Rechtsanwaltes DR. Egon Walter, Opernring Nr. 3, die ich selbst gelesen habe, ist die Gesamteinrichtung der Kanzlei, der Wohnung und das Postsparkonto Nr. 152.190 sichergestellt bzw. gesperrt. Die Sachlage gestaltet sich also so, dass die Leute immobil sind, ohne Kenntnis, wie lange der Zustand noch andauern wird. Es ist natürlich, dass jetzt dort grosse Notlage herrscht.

1.

Die Würdigkeit dieser Potentin ist in hohem Grade gegeben, die Situation ist klar. restlose Erledigung wird wärmstens empfohlen.

Frederick Schaefer

Vienna, 15 October 1938

1 Person to Washington

Need: 1 ticket to Washington

Gildemeester applied, but no answer yet

Deposit for ship ticket, RM 20, outstanding RM 70

The Petitioner (f) was a college student and occasionally earned some pocket money by providing tuition. The father used to be a renowned lawyer, is very ill (embolism, anemia, diabetes), stayed in the Rothschild hospital for 2 months and had to pay for the cost of the treatment. Spacious, elegant apartment signifying noblesse and affluence long past. He was, among other things, a partly liable member of the governing board of the Vernay publishing company. According to a letter from the attorney-at-law Dr. Egon Walter, Opernring 3, which I have read myself, the whole furnishings and equipment of the office and the apartment, plus the postal bank account Nr. 152.190 are blocked. The situation is that these people are immobile, without any ide of how long that will persist. Naturally there is great hardship. The worth of the Petitioner is genuine to a high degree, the situation is clear and I warmly recommend to deal with the matter satisfactorily.

Dr. Johannes Deutsch

An die

2728 ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung),

Wien I.

ANSUCHEN

des (der) Dr. Johannes DEUTSCH
wohnhaft XVIII. Bezirk, Alsegger - Straße Nr. 38 Tür 15
frühere Wohnung Wien IX, Währingerstr. 15/18 bei H. P. P. P.
um einen Beitrag zu den Reisespesen für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: ADRESSE: VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

H. Hedwig Deutsch ebendort Gattin

Ich (wir) beabsichtige(n) am 22. II. 1939 nach den Vereinigten Staaten
auszuwandern. Ich bin (wir sind) im Besitze eines gültigen deutschen
Reisepasses und eines Einreisevisums nach U.S.A.
(event. Durchreisevisum anzugeben)

Derzeit stehen mir (uns) zur Verfügung RM 300.-

In Worten: Reichsmark dreihundert

Der seinerzeit bei der Kultusgemeinde eingereichte Emigrationsfragebogen trägt die Nr. 28.444

16. FEB. 1939
Wien, am

[Signature]
(Unterschrift)

Von der Partei nicht eingereicht
11. FEB. 1939

Eingelaufen am

Zur Recherche am

Vorgelesen für den 22. FEB. 1939

Erledigt unter W

Nur einzureichen, wenn bereits eine Einreisemöglichkeit (gültiger Reisepaß und Einreisevisum) vorhanden ist.

Jewish Community Center, Emigration Division, Group Approval

Dr. Johannes DEUTSCH

Residing XVIII. District Alsegger Street 38 15

Previously Vienna IX., Währingerstr. 15/18

NAME ADDRESS RELATIONSHIP

Dr. Hedwig Deutsch same as above Spouse

I intend to leave on 22.II.1939 for the U.S.A.

I have a valid German Passport and a Emigration Visa for the U.S.A.

I am in possession of RM 300

In words Reichsmark three hundred

Vienna, on 16. Feb. 1939

Bogen No: 69

HTCEM FÜR SORGE-ZENTRALE
der Isr. Kultusgemeinde Wien
Auswanderungsabteilung

Nr. 28444

FRAGEBOGEN

„Katasterblatt angelegt“

(genau mit Tinte, wenn möglich mit Schreibmaschine — auszufüllen)

Name J. Deutsch Vorname Johannes
Wohnort Wien genaue Adresse IX. Währing, Gerstl. 15
Geburtsdatum 27.9.1905 Geburtsort Wien
Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden) verheiratet
Staatsangehörigkeit deutsch (öst. öst.) Wien wohnhaft seit 3. Jurt
Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe)

Statistisch erfasst

XVII.

Messergasse 38/15

Beruf (Spezialfach) Rechtsanwalt

Berufsausbildung

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf Rechtsanwalt

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher?

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf

Sprachenkenntnisse französisch, englisch, italienisch

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst ca 300.-S

Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? ja

Wenden!

Questionnaire

Dr. Johannes L. Deutsch
Profession Lawyer
Last Employment Lawyer
Languages French, English, Italian
Current Economic Situation and monthly Earnings ca 300 RM
Are you in the position to obtain all necessary documents for Emigration Yes

Wohin wollen Sie auswandern? Nordamerika, eventuell Palästina

Welche Pläne haben Sie für Ihren neuen Aufenthalt?

Welche Mittel stehen Ihnen für die Auswanderung zur Verfügung? 2000,-

Welche Beziehungen haben Sie im Ausland, besonders in dem Land, wohin Sie auswandern wollen?

	Vor- und Zuname	Wohnort	Genaue Adresse	Verwandtschaftsgrad
a) Verwandte	Dr. Wilhelm H. H.	Chicago	1000 S. State St.	Cousin
b) Freunde				

Referenzen Dr. Hugo Strauss, Rechtsanwalt, I. Universität Wien

Haben Sie einen gültigen Paß?

Ausgestellt von Feldpost Wien, gültig bis April 1940

Angehörige

Verwandtschaftsgrad	Name	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Beruf
1) Gattin	Dr. Hedwig	Wien	19.5.1913	Rechtsanwältin
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
9)				
10)				

Welche der obgenannten Angehörigen sollen jetzt und welche später auswandern?

Gleichzeitig mit mir

Wien, am 8. Juni 1939


Unterschrift.

Where do you want to emigrate? North America, eventually to Palestine

What relatives do you have abroad, especially in the country where you want to emigrate?

First and Last Name	Residence	Exact Address	Relationship
Dr. Wilhelm Held	Chicago	(illegible)	Cousin
Dependents	Name	Place of Birth	Birthdate
Relationship	Dr. Hedwig	Vienna	19 May 1913
Wife			Lawyer

Wien, am 21. Feber 1939.

2 Personen nach U. S. A.

./.

Erfordernis: 2 Fahrkarten nach U. S. A.

./.

Schiffskarte mit RM. 50.- beangabt.

./.

Rechtsanwalt, gemeinsam mit der Kanzlei seines Schwiegervaters Dr. Hugo Strauss, Universitätsstrasse 5, ebenso seine Gattin, Dr. Hedwig Deutsch, die als Rechtsanwalt-Anwärter sich mitbetätigte. Steuermandat für Petent und Gattin S. 2972.-. Wohnung Währingerstr. 15 gekündigt, Möbel zur Gänze verkauft, Erlös RM. 550.-, dieser Betrag bildete seit Juni das ganze Einkommen der Familie, von dem sie zur Not den Lebensaufwand bestritten haben; recht und schlecht musste der Schwiegervater mit grosser Anstrengung mithelfen. Seit Juni teilen sie die Wohnung ohne Entschädigung mit den Schwiegereltern in der 18, Alseggerstrasse 38, die Not war aber hier in ungleich hohem Masse zuhause. Dr. Strauss war Verwaltungsrat des Vernay-Verlags ("Tag", "Stunde", etc.) dieses Unternehmen kam gleich nach dem Umbruch in Schwierigkeiten. Das gesamte Vermögen des Schwiegervaters, die Wohnung, Kanzlei, alle Konten sind beschlagnahmt worden (Zuschrift des Dr. Egon Walter I., Opernring 3 zflg. Krim. Polizei II.D. vom 6/IV 38 ZL. Jv. P. 3471/38) und hat diese Angelegenheit bis heute noch keine Bereinigung erfahren. Kein Schmuck, nichts, was irgendwie verwertet werden könnte, auch keine Verwandten, die unterstützend einwirken. Dr. Strauss, der Schwiegervater ist zugelassener Rechtsberater, zuckerkrank, angina pectoris, trotzdem hat ers sich als Jude vornehmster Gesinnung der K. G. zur Vertretung armer Juden unentgeltlich zur Verfügung gestellt.

./.

Der denkbar beste Eindruck, ein vorbildliches Familienleben, hoher Sinn für jüdische Wohltätigkeit in guten Tagen, leider jetzt vom Schicksal hart mitgenommen. Die aufrechte, restlose Erledigung wird wärmstens empfohlen und herzlichst erbeten.

Goldenberg

Vienna, 21 February 1939

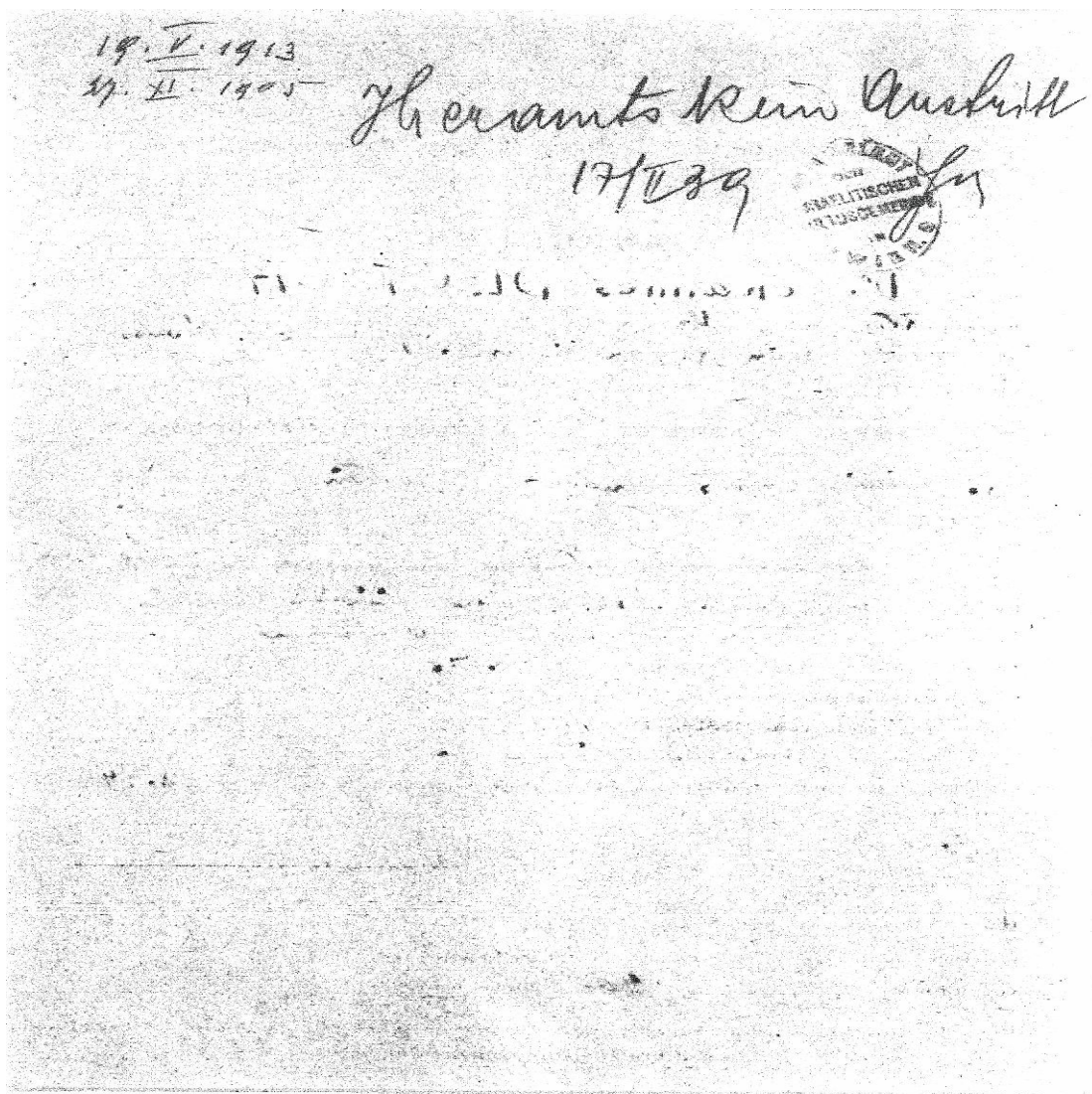
2 people to USA
Need: 2 tickets to USA

First installment RM 50,- for ship ticket

Lawyer, together with office of his f-in-law Dr. Hugo Strauss, Universitätsstrasse 5, likewise wife of the latter, Dr. Hedwig Deutsch, who also contributed by working as candidate lawyer. Petitioner and wife S. 2972.-. Apartment Währingerstrasse 15 terminated, all furniture sold, revenue RM 550.-. This sum has since June been the only source of income for the family from which they barely made a living, assisted, with great difficulty, by the father-in-law. Since June they also have been sharing the apartment with their in-laws, previously in 18, Alseggerstrasse 38, where conditions had been even worse. Dr. Strauss was a member of the governing board of the Vernay Publishing House ('Tag', 'Stunde', etc.). This firm came under great pressure with the 'Umbruch' (English, upheaval - meaning the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany). All assets of the father-in-law, apartment, office, accounts were confiscated (according to letter of Dr. Egon Walter, 1., Opernring 3, criminal police II.D. with number 6/IV 38 ZL. Jv. P. 3471/38), and this matter has up until today not been cleared up. There remains no jewelry, nothing which could somehow be exploited, also no relatives who could possibly be of help. The father-in-law, Dr. Strauss, is a certified legal adviser, has diabetes and angina pectoris. Despite all this, he has been a high-minded member of the Jewish community who provided counsel free of charge to poor Jews.

The best possible impression, a model family life, in better days, with a deep sense for Jewish charities, now unfortunately struck very hard. I am warmly recommending and sincerely asking for a proper and complete settlement.

Goldenberg



19.V.1913

27.IX.1905

(birthdates of Hede and Hans)

"Hieramts kein Austritt" with the date February 17, 1939 states that my aunt and uncle "...were still registered with the Jewish Community Vienna and therefore, as members of the community, were eligible to receive the community's assistance."

Obtained from Anatol Steck, Project Director, International Archival Programs, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Stephanie Kurz

Questionnaire from the "Care Headquarters of the Jewish Community Center in Vienna:"

FÜRSORGE-ZENTRALE
der isr. Kultusgemeinde Wien
Auswanderungsabteilung

Katasterblatt angelegt Nr. 32501

FRAGEBOGEN
(genau — mit Tinte, wenn möglich mit Schreibmaschine — auszufüllen)

Name Kurz Vorname Stephanie

Wohnort Wien genaue Adresse XVIII., Messerschmidtg. 30

Geburtsdatum 18. XII. 1892 Geburtsort Wien

Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden) ledig

Staatsangehörigkeit Österreich In Wien wohnhaft seit Geburt

Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe) ////

Beruf (Spezialfach) Sprachlehrerin aus Französisch und Deutsch u. Italien

Berufsausbildung Universitätsprüfung und langjährige Praxis

12. Feb. 1940

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf Unterricht

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher? Kaufmännische und hauswirtschaftliche Ausbildung (Kochen und Nähen).

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf praktisch

Sprachenkenntnisse Französisch, etwas Englisch und Cechisch

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst 8.1000.- jährlich
jedoch zu Beginn der neuen Saison erwerbslos.

Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? Ja, nach Massgabe der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen

Wenden!

14568

ISRAELITISCHE KUNSTGENEINDE WIEN
Anmeldung um Devisen für Schiffskarten etc.

H. R.

Herr
Friedr. Stark Hansie.
wohnhaft III Langez. 63/18
wird zwecks Durchführung der Reiseangelegenheiten der Abteilung:
für den 24. 10. um 9 Uhr zugewiesen.
ISRAELITISCHE KUNSTGENEINDE WIEN
ANMELDUNG UM DEVISEN
FÜR SCHIFFSKARTEN ETC.
Chambers

At this time, Stephanie, as well as her sister and brother-in-law (my grandparents) had been thrown out of their apartment and were crammed into a small apartment at VIII. Langedasse 63/18.

Herrn Hefanse Kurr
 Frau Washington
 Ein Telegramm nach Paris mit auf
 Kosten bewilligt.
 Wien, den 7/IV 1940. Schrammheim
 (Unterschrift)
Bestrag 1 Zifferkarte.

An die Statistische Abteilung .

Name: Kurz Stefanie
Adresse: VIII Langegasse 63/18
geb. am 12. 12. 92 zut. DR led. verh. Beruf _____

Mitreisende Personen

Name: Alter: Beruf:

Zielland: U.S.A. Landungshafen: New York

Haben Sie oder einer Ihrer Mitreisenden Personen von der Auswanderungs-
Abteilung der I.K.G. einen Zuschuss erhalten? ~~Ja~~ Nein _____

Unter welchem Titel? _____ in welcher Höhe? _____

Bewilligter Betrag :

Für Schiffspassagen RM _____ für Bahnkarten _____

" Visa und Dokumentenbeschaffung RM _____

" Reisekostenzuschuss RM _____

Von der Partei wurden für Schiffskarten bezahlt RM _____

Von der Partei wurden für Bahnkarten bezahlt RM _____

Name und Adresse des Affidavitgebers: Kurz, Stefanie
Normanne Washington 36 Flower Avenue

Hilfsm. No. _____ Bogen No. _____

Name: Kurz Stefanie
Address: VIII Langegasse 63/18
Born: 15 December 1892

An die

ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung).

Wien I.

14891

ANSUCHEN

des - der Kurz Stefanie

wohnhaft VIII. Langegasse 63 Tel. 18

frühere Wohnung XVIII. Messerschmidgasse 30

um einen Beitrag zu den Reisespesen für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: ADRESSE: VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

Ich - wir - beabsichtigen am 21. 12. nach Deutschland

auszuwandern, ich bin - wir sind - im Besitze eines gültigen Einreisevisums

Reisepasses und eines Einreisevisums nach Deutschland

mit einem Einreisevisum

Derselben ist mir - uns - zur Verfügung ist

in Wörtern: Deutschland

Der gegenüber der Kultusgemeinde eingereichte Emigrationsfragebogen trägt die Nr. 3201

Wien, am 21. 12. 1940 Stefanie Sara Kurz
(Unterschrift)

Vor der Partei nicht eingetragen.

Eingereicht am 7. 12. 40 Zur Nachschau am 5. 1. 41

Vorgelesen für den 7. 12. 40 Erklärt unter W Stefanie

Nur einzureichen, wenn bereits eine Einreisemöglichkeit (gültiger Reise- und Einreisevisum) vorhanden ist.

Jewish Community Center
Emigration Division

14891

Vienna I.

REQUEST

Name Kurz Stefanie
Address VIII. Langegasse 63 18
Previous Address XVIII. Messerschmidgasse 30

Stefanie Sara Kurz

[Jews whose name were not Hebrew names had to take on the middle name of Sara, for women, and Israel, for men.]

2
Stefanie Kurz
Langgasse 63/18
30. Jan 1940
b R.
An die geehrte Israelitische Cultusgemeinde
Wien.1.
Wien, 30. Jänner 1940

Hiermit erlaube ich mir die gütige Gewährung einer Schiffskarte von Triest nach New York anzusuchen.

Joh bin am 15. Dezember 1892 in Wien geboren, dahin zuständig, und Voll-Waise. Meine verstorbenen Eltern, Samuel und Eugénie Kurz waren fromme Juden und ich habe stets ihrer Tradition gefolgt. Joh habe mich durch 25 Jahre als französische Sprachlehrer in ausreichend erhalten, bin jedoch seit dem Umbruch erwerbslos, da niemand mehr französisch, sondern englische lernt, welche Sprache ich nicht unterrichten kann. Joh habe durch ausgewanderte Bekannte ein Dienstboten-Affidavit zu Amerikanern nach Washington erhalten, doch betrachten diese es nur als eine Formsache, und ich muss mich in Amerika selbst fortbringen. Joh habe bei der israelit. Cultusgemeinde den Umschulungskurs für Kinderkleider-Confection gemacht. Joh hätte wol meine Ersparnisse von Mk 2000.- oca erübrigt, doch musste ich, um den Pass zu erhalten, Mk 1500.- Dege Abgabe bezahlem, einen Anwalt nehmen, da man Mk 3000.- von mir verlangte.

Joh habe nämlich ein Einfamilien-Häuschen meiner verstorbenen Eltern in der Slowakei im Werte von Mk 3000.- geerbt, das ich nicht verkaufen kann und mir auch keinen Zins trägt. Dafür verlangte man von mir den vollen Wert an Dege-Abgabe, die ich halb bezahlen musste, und so stehe ich völlig mittellos da. Joh habe keine Verwandten in Wien, bis auf eine gänzlich arme, verwitwete Schwester, und kann das Geld für Schiffskarte nicht aufbringen.

Joh ersuche daher höflich die geehrte Cultusgemeinde, für die mein verstorbener Vater zahlreiche Spenden machte, der insbesondere Ehren-Mitglied der Chovra Kadischa war, und dieser viele Spenden schenkte, mir die

Stefanie Kurz

Vienna, 30 January 1940

Langgasse 63/18

Translation of Prior Letter

To the Jewish Community Center

I am hereby requesting a ship ticket from Triest to New York.

I was born in Vienna on December 15, 1892. My deceased parents, Samuel and Eugénie Kurz were religious Jews and I have maintained the tradition. I have earned sufficiently by having taught French for the past 25 years, until the current events, when no one wants to learn French anymore, but rather English, which is a language I cannot teach. Through friends who have emigrated, I have received a servant Affidavit

for Washington, although this will only be a consideration for I must get myself to America. I have taken a re-education course in children's clothing --desserts at the Jewish Community Center. I had savings of approximately Mk 2000,, still I had to pay Mk 1500.-- in order to obtain a passport. Other expenses, I had to take a lawyer, for which I had to pay Mk 3000--.

I have inherited a single family little house from my deceased parents in Slovakia, valued at Mk3000.--, that I am unable to sell and which also brings in no interest. Because of that, I am required to pay the full value and so I have absolutely no funds. I have no relatives in Vienna, except for a widowed sister who cannot afford the ship ticket.

I am politely requesting that the Jewish Community Center, for whom my deceased father gave numerous donations, who donated to the Chewvra Kadischa and these numerous donations be used to pay for a ship ticket from Triest to New York.

In order to take my sewing machine, my pattern collection, the language teaching books and my linen, I am further requesting a grant of 30 Dollars.

In consideration of the fact that I am scheduled for the physical examination, at which point I must already have the ship ticket, I am requesting a quick resolution. I am concluding with many thanks for your help

Respectfully yours

Stefanie Kurz

Vienna VIII., Langegasse 63/18

RM 1200
 DR. ALFRED MARIL
 Wien, am 25. I. 1940.
 Sehr geehrte Herr Direktor!
 Hr. Steffi Kurz, die ich erst kennen lernte
 und die sich bisher als Lehrerin des Französischen
 durchgezeichnet hat auch meine Pöchte unterstützt
 hat, steht nunmehr an der Ausreise. Durch
 Mithilfe aller Art, die ich mir möglich
 ist, unter die Pöchte aufzubringen. Da
 es sich um einen besonders schweren, schweren
 Namen und unklare Verhältnisse handelt,
 handelt, wäre ich Ihnen sehr dankbar,
 wenn Sie sich dafür verwenden könnten,
 dass Hr. Steffi Kurz eine Schiffkarte
 restlos der H.G. beschafft werde.

Mit besten Grüßen,
 meine herzlichsten Grüße entgegen
 nehmen.

Die sehr ergebene

Alfred Maril

DR. ALFRED MERIL Vienna, 25.1. 1942

Dear valued director,

Miss Steffi Kurz, whom I have known for years and who has worked as a French teacher to make ends meet and also taught my daughters, is facing her emigration. Due to all kinds of reprisals she is unable to cover her travel expenses. Since this is a particularly honorable case well worthy of support, I shall be deeply obliged if you could approach the Jewish Community for granting Miss Steffi Kurz a ship ticket. I ask you to accept my sincere thanks for your efforts.

Yours truly, Dr. Meril

19.Feb. 1940

Israel. Kultusgemeinde Wien
Auswanderungsabteilung.

Herrn Mrs. Stefanie
Frau Dr. Langemann b3

Betr. Liste 40 Seite 1

Ihrem Ansuchen um Bewilligung der zur
Beschaffung von 1 Schiffspassagen nach U.S.A.
notwendigen Devisen wurde seitens der Israel. Kultusgem.
entsprochen.

Wollen Sie sofort nach Erhalt dieses Schreibens
bei unserem Passagurbüro Wien, 1. Seitenstettengasse 2,
1. Stock / Zimmer 17 / zum Zwecke der Festlegung Ihrer Ab-
fahrt, und Sicherung Ihrer Schiffsplätze, ferner bei der
Devisenberatungsstelle, Wien 1. Seitenstettengasse 4.,
3. Stock, zur Entgegennahme weiterer Weisungen vorsehen.

Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien.
Auswanderungsabteilung.
i. A. Neß

Ich bestätige hiermit den Konsulatsbrief erhalten
zu haben, nehme jedoch zur Kenntnis, dass die Kultusgemeinde Wien
sich vorbehält, die Devisen zum Ankauf der Schiffskarten erst
dann zur Verfügung zu stellen, bis die ausdrückliche Genehmigung
durch die Sitzung erfolgt ist.

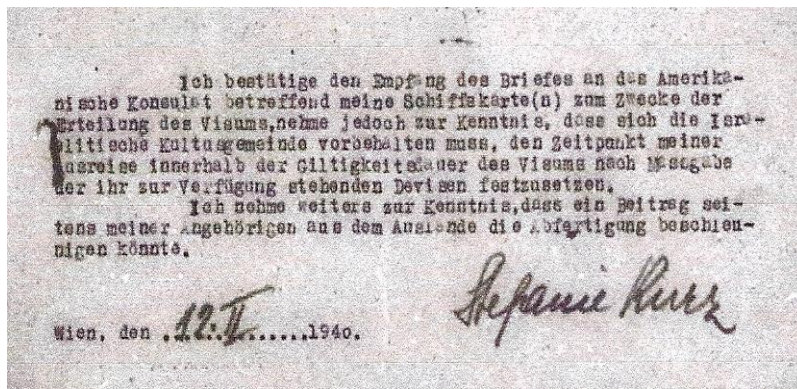
Wien, den 12. II 1940 *Stefanie Laura Kurz*

I herewith acknowledge receipt of the letter from the consulate, but I also acknowledge that the Jewish Community Vienna makes the reservation of supplying the foreign

currency for buying the ship tickets only upon approval by the meeting.

Vienna, 12.2.1940

Stefanie Sara Kurz



I acknowledge receipt of the letter from the American Consulate concerning my ship ticket(s) for the purpose of granting the visa, but I also acknowledge that the Jewish Community is entitled to fix the date of departure according to the available foreign currency.

I also acknowledge that a contribution from my foreign relatives could accelerate the clearance. Vienna, 12.2.1940 Stefanie Kurz

Dr. Hugo v. Sponner, Hauptkassier, 150.000 RM, 2. Feb. 1940
1. Klasse RM. 700.-

Name: *Stefanie Kurz*
Personen-nr.: *1* Zielland: *USA*
Pass-datum: *19.4.40* Visum-datum: *13. II. 1940*
Anträge: *1* Passagen gegen RM *1500.-*
Schiffskarten nach *1* *sonst keine*
Dokumentenbeschaffung: RM *1500.-* *Gemeindungen*
Landungsgeld nach *1* = RM *Stefanie Kurz*
Referent: *Salz* Amtsleiter:
Berechnung der Passagen: *1 Schiffskarte 700.-*
10.5. - f. Pass 1500.-
19. Feb. 1940
Anmerkungen:

Hausrecherche

Personenanzahl und Ziel: 7 Personen umf

2188

Erfordernis: 1 Schiffarte nung

USA

Aufgebracht:

РМ 300

Nicht aufbringbar:

XVIII. Monarchmidge 30 cub. ft. 97 m.
Wohnungsverhältnisse:
Zapfen aus 63/19 1/2 ferner mit Nahrungsmitteln - vertikal
zu 320, für die Midge 180 vertikal. - Der Körper der Midge
Familienvverhältnisse:
2 Mann, 1 Weib.

Familienverhältnisse:

[illegible]

Augenwunden

Zusammenfassung:

Zusammenfassung: Im letzten Jahre haben die Ausgaben glücklicherweise. Keine
für die Hof- und Verwaltung, trotz der sehr geringen Geld-
zufuhr. Die Ausgaben, besonders für die Verwaltung
sind sehr geringfügig, nicht auf dem Höhepunkt
der Ausgaben, sondern auf dem niedrigen Stand, der für
den Staat 500 für die Verwaltung. —
Der Staat ist in der Verwaltung für den
Bau. —

1. *Excerpt*

12/6

Kurz Stefanie

1 Person USA

will nicht telegraphieren

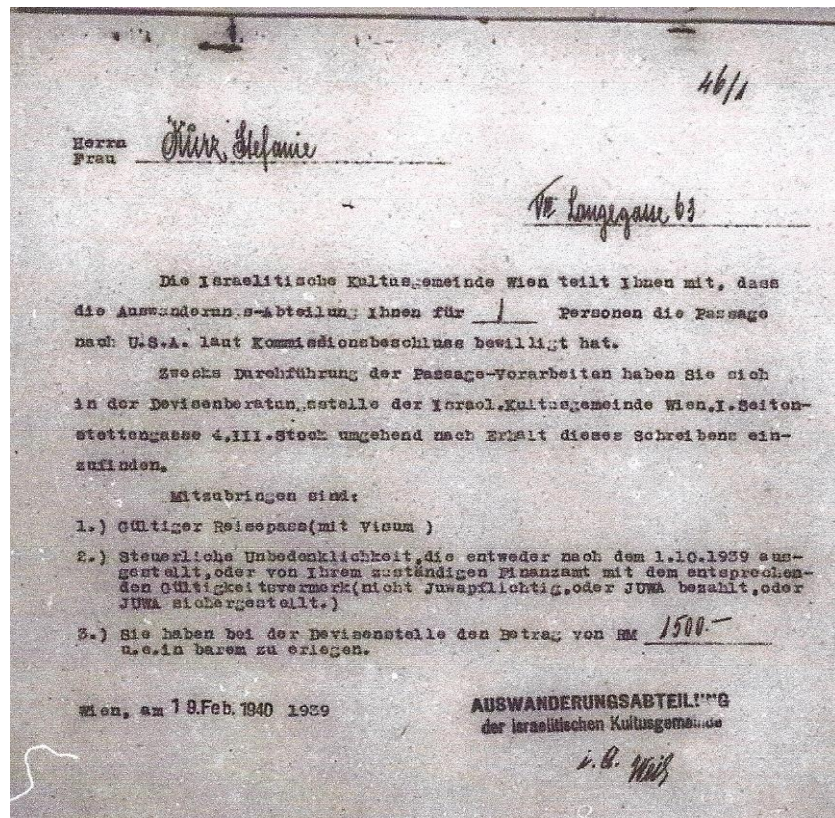
Calgary

48 J. (Sprachen in Klammern)
Kurz, 13. 1/16. 48

Kurz Stefanie

1 Person USA

Does not want to telegraph



Kurz Stefanie 8., Langeasse 63

The Jewish Community informs you that the department for emigration has granted passage to the USA for 1 person according to decision of the commission.

For the purpose of preparing for the passage you have to appear at the foreign currency consultancy at the Jewish Community, Vienna 1, Seitenstettengasse 4, 3rd floor immediately after receipt of this letter.

To bring along:

- 1.) Valid passport (with visa)*
- 2.) Certificate of tax clearance, either issued after 1.10.1939 or issued by your local tax office with corresponding validity comment (JUWA-nonobligatory, JUWA paid, or JUWA guaranteed)*
- 3.) You have to pay at the foreign currency office the sum of RM 1.500 in cash Vienna, 18. February 1940 1939 Emigration Department of the Jewish Community (signature illegible)*

The following is testimony from Tante Stephy Kurz, my grandmother Strauss' younger sister:

Stefanie Kurz

Vienna, 30 January 1940

Langegasse 63/18

To The Jewish Community Center

I am hereby requesting a ship ticket from Triest to New York.

I was born in Vienna on December 15, 1892. My deceased parents, Samuel and Eugenie Kurz were religious Jews and I have maintained the tradition. I have earned sufficiently by having taught French for the past 25 years, until the current events, when no one wants to learn French anymore, but rather English, which is a language I cannot teach. Through friends who have emigrated, I have received a servant Affidavit for Washington and must get myself to America. I have taken a re-education course in children's clothing --desserts at the Jewish Community Center. I had savings of approximately Mk 2000, still I had to pay Mk 1500.-- in order to obtain a passport. Other expenses, I had to take a lawyer, for which I had to pay Mk 3000--.
I have inherited a single family little house from my deceased parents in Slovakia, valued at Mk3000.--, that I am unable to sell and which also brings in no interest. Because of that, I am required to pay the full value and so I have absolutely no funds. I have no relatives in Vienna, except for a widowed sister who cannot afford the ship ticket.

I am politely requesting that the Jewish Community Center, for whom my deceased father gave numerous donations, who [also] donated to the Chewvra Kadischa and these numerous donations be used to pay for a ship ticket from Triest to New York.

In order to take my sewing machine, my pattern collection, the language teaching books and my linen, I am further requesting a grant of 30 Dollars.

In consideration of the fact that I am scheduled for the physical examination, at which point I must already have the ship ticket, I am requesting a quick resolution. I am concluding with many thanks for your help

Respectfully yours

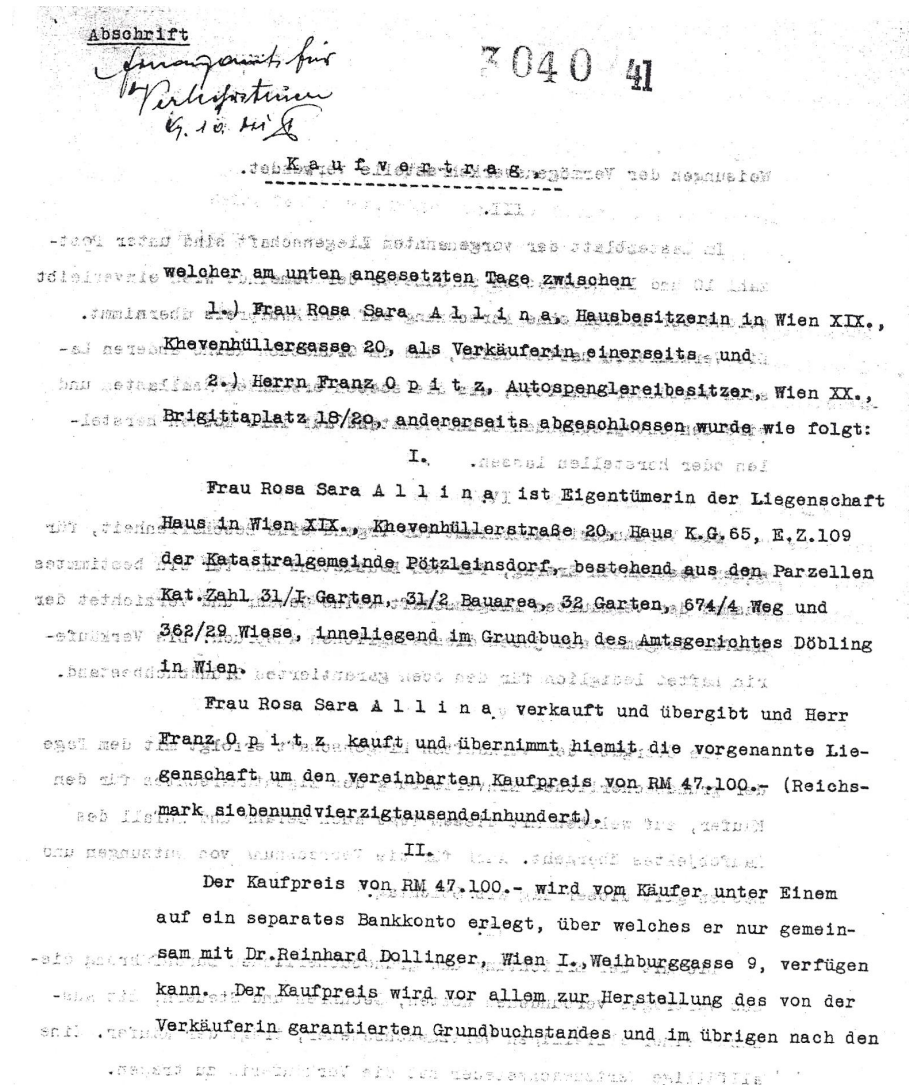
Stefanie Kurz


Vienna VIII., Langegasse 63/18

Khevenhüllerstrasse

While sorting through old documents, I came across the following items that I thought would be of interest.

This is part of the contract of Tante Rosa Allina's purchase of the house on Khevenhüllerstrasse:






Gemeindeverwaltung des Reichsgaues Wien
Abteilung VIII/5- Freisbehörde
Gruppe: Entjudung von Liegenschaften

Wien, am 18. September 1941.
1. ~~Gemeindefreie~~ Rathausstraße 2.
Telefon: ~~XXXXXX~~ B 47-5-17

Herrn
Franz O p i t z ,
zu Händen des Herrn
Dr. Engelbert H e p p n e r ,
W i e n , I.,
Weihburggasse 9.

Gruppe: Liegenschaften
Beizhen: Dr.Lag/Ba.
Gs. Nr.: 9428/III.
(bei jedem Bezug unbedingt anzuführen.)
Zig.:

Auf Grund des § 8 der Verordnung über den Einfluß des jüdischen Vermögens vom 3. Dezember 1938,
R.G.-Bl. I S. 1709, wird der zwischen Franz O p i t z , Wien, XX.,
Brigittaplatz 18/20,
als Käufer und Rosa Sara A l l i n a , Wien, XIX., Khevenhüllerstr. 20, vertr. durch
Dr. Adolf Israel FRIEDLAND, Wien, I., Wollzeile 18,
als Verkäufer über die Veräußerung und Übertragung der Liegenschaft(en) B.Z. 109, Kat. Gem. Pöstels-
dorf, Haus Wien, XIX., Khevenhüllerstr. 20, Grdst. Nr. 31/1, 31/2, 32, 674/4,
362/29, XVIII.
abgeschlossene, der Genehmigung angeführte Kaufvertrag vom 10. VI. 1941
XXXXXXX genehmigt. Die im Kaufvertrage genannte(n) Liegenschaft(en) darf innerhalb zweier
Jahre gerechnet vom Tage der Ausstellung der Genehmigung ohne besondere Bewilligung durch die Genehmigungs-
behörde nicht veräußert werden. Siebenmadvierzigttausend--
Der Kaufpreis wird mit RM 47.100.-- (RM einhundert) festgesetzt.
An Vorschreibung auf den Kaufpreis dürfen die bis zum Zeitpunkt der Einverleibung des Eigentums-
rechtes des Käufers (der Käufer) eingetragenen bürgerlichen Lasten übernommen oder bezahlt werden. Ebenso dürfen
die nicht einverlebten rückständigen öffentlichen Abgaben des Verkäufers (Verkaufsabgabe) XXXXXX
den XXXXXXXXXX die mit Ablauf und Durchführung des oben angeführten Kaufvertrages
verbundenen Kosten, Spesen und Provisionen, soweit sie laut Vereinbarung aus dem Kaufpreis zu bedien sind, ausbe-
zahlt werden. Andere Zahlungen (Zusammenrechnungen etc.) dürfen an Vorschreibung auf den Kaufpreis
nicht geleistet werden. Der Restkaufpreis ist nach Maßgabe der Fälligkeit auf das auf den Namen des Ver-
käufers lautende, gemäß § 59 ff. Dreifache gesperrte, bereits bestehende bzw. neu zu errichtende beschränkt
verfügbare Sicherungskonto bei einer in der Östmark geführten Devisenbank zu bezahlen, über welches nur mit
Genehmigung der Devisenstelle Wien, Überwachungsabteilung, verfügt werden darf. Diese Anordnung gilt als
vorläufige Sicherungsanordnung der Devisenstelle Wien gemäß §§ 59, 62, Dev.-Ges. v. 12. Dezember 1938. Die
Verwendung der nicht auf das oben angeführte Konto erlegten Gelder ist binnen 14 Tagen bei der Devisenstelle
Wien, Überwachungsabteilung, im Einzelnen durch Originalbelege nachzuweisen.
Sobald einer der auf der Verkaufserlöse Beteiligten das Reichsgebiet inzwischen verlassen hat, ist jede
zur Abänderung des Verkaufspreises dienende Handlung insoweit nur mit Genehmigung der zuständigen Devisen-
stelle, die gefordert unter Vorlage dieses Bescheides zu beantragen ist, zulässig.
Vor Erstellung der Registerfestschließung ist diese Genehmigung für die Grundbucheinverleibung
ungültig.
Gegen Genehmigung und Auflagen steht den Parteien das Recht der Beschwerde binnen 14 Tagen
nach Bekanntmachung der Beschwerde ist in zweifacher Ausfertigung bei der beschimpfenden Dienststelle einzubringen.
Für die Richtigkeit der Ausfertigung:
XXXXXX
Stadt-Registrator.
 

Am Auftrage:
Dr. J a k s c h e h .
Stadtschreiber, Verwaltungsrat,
Abteilungsleiter

2000 1 41 Reichliche & Schmidt

Moma evidently convinced Tante Rosa to name Stephan as her heir for the house, knowing full well that the Allinas had no chance of getting out of Vienna.

The following email was written by the son of the man who purchased the family house on Khevenhüllerstrasse:

Dear Mrs. Shiffers!

I hope yourself and your family is [sic] healthy and well. You probably will not be able to meet your grandchildren in person these days, but I am sure that the thoughts of them will give you the strength to weather the storm.

The reason I am writing to you is that I have been thinking a lot about your parents [sic] and the Alina's [sic] story lately. Let me explain:

As CoVid 19 started to spread to Austria 3 weeks ago, it became foreseeable for my wife and me, that we would have to take actions in order to safeguard our parents and parents in law. We therefore took the decision that, while I am still working and in regular contact with peoples, [sic] I would have to move into the vacant flat in Khevenhüllerstraße (my wife is meanwhile taking care of both, the older and younger generation). I am now taking shelter behind this old house's thick walls while a threatening thunderstorm is approaching on the horizon.

I hope you don't misunderstand: I am not comparing the manmade Nazi crimes with the natural disaster we are facing, and I am well aware that, although CoViD confronts all of us with a great challenge, it is nothing compared to the fate of your family almost 80 years ago.

But in a very deep and personal manner, I now understand how much safety these walls can emit, I now understand how distant the problems appear when the sun is shining over the trees and the garden of Khevenhüllerstraße, and I now better understand the reality defying hopefulness expressed by Rosa Alina [sic] in her letters to your [grand]mother and father.

Be safe and sheltered

With the very best regards,

*Alexander
Vienna, Austria*

Julius Schifferes

The following is a list of my grandfather, Julius Schifferes' classmates from his *Gymnasium* in Vienna, which I was able to find online:

Archiv verlassen und diese Seite im Standarddesign anzeigen : [Jahresbericht über das K.K. Staatsgymnasium im II. Bezirke in Wien 1889/90](#)

schaefera

I b.

*Alfred Löwy
*Gustav Müller
Adolf Nemec
Karl Neumark
*Anton Nicklas
Franz Oblath
Franz Panagl
Othmar Pawlik
*Alfred Pippal
Leo Pollak
*Karl Preindl
*Armin Reichmann
Robert Reineck
Marcelins Rix
Rudolf Robitzek
Hugo Rosinger
Franz Ruzicka.
Rudolf Rziha
Hugo Salzer
Otto Samek
Alois Schafer
Ludwig Schick
Julius Schifferes
Berthold Sohlesinger

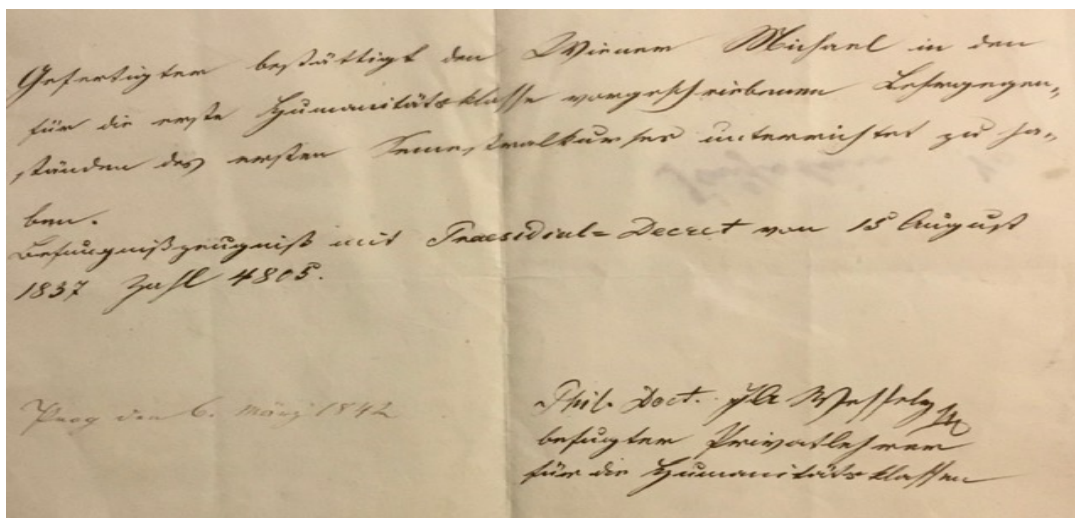
<http://forum.ahnenforschung.net/archive/index.php/t-9778.html>

Various Old Documents



Five Gulden Note from Vienna
circa 1835

The Gulden or forint was the currency used in the lands of the House of Habsburg, also known as the Austrian Empire, from 1804 and 1867 and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy after 1867. It was then replaced by the *Krone*, which was based on the gold standard.

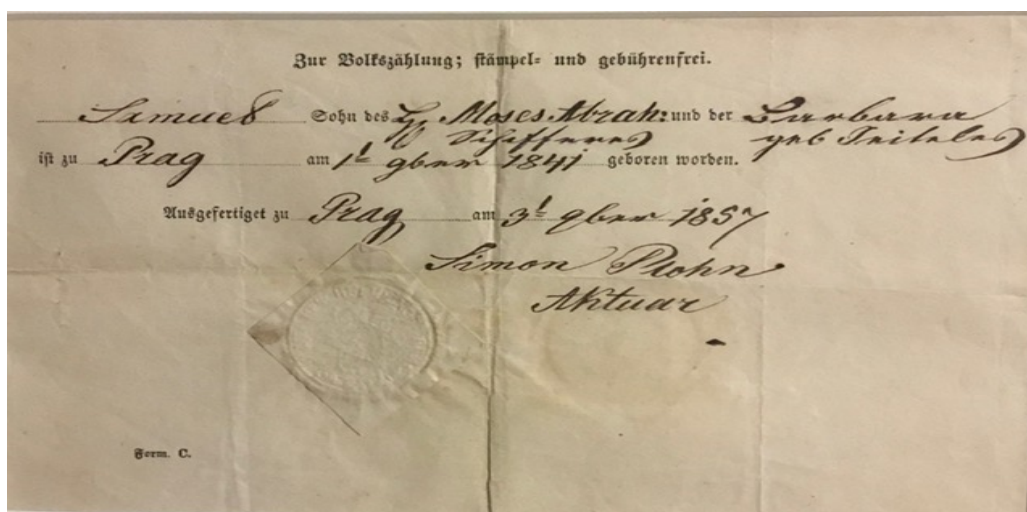


Completed confirmation that WIENER Michael has taught in the first semester of the required Humanities Class.

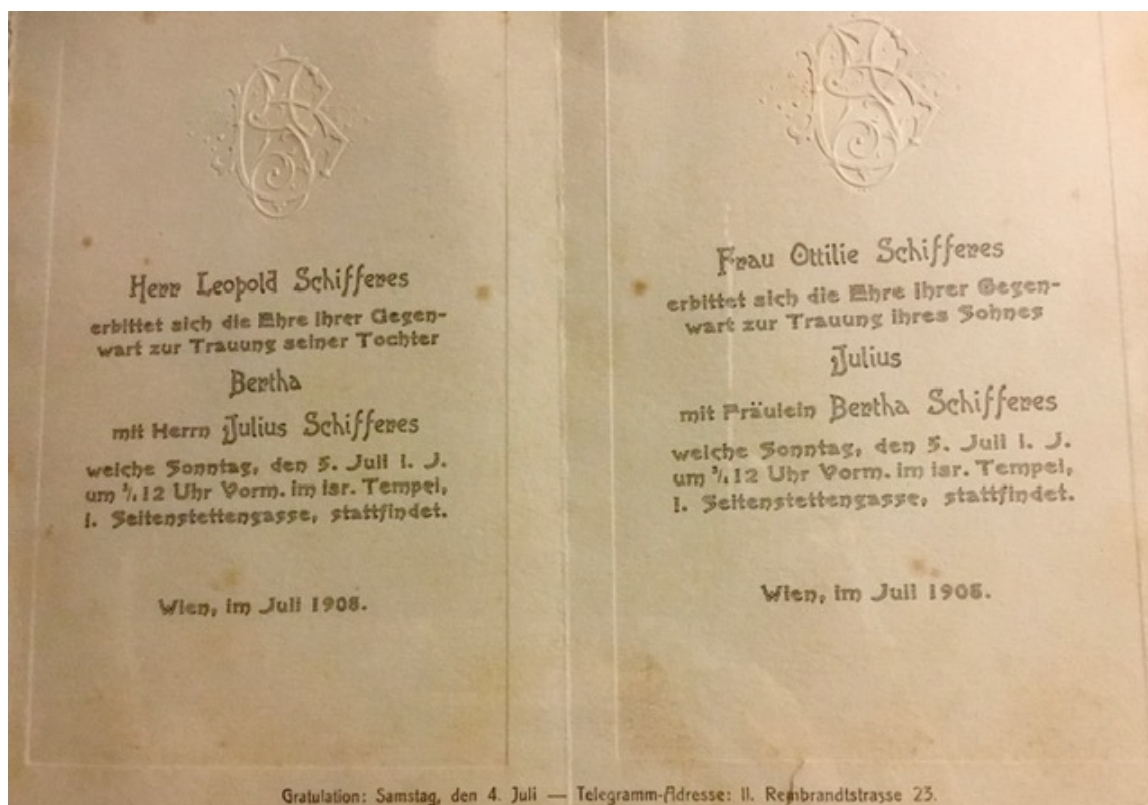
Certificate of authority with Presidential Decree from 15 August 1837 Number 4805

Prague, the 6th of March 1842.

Phil. Doct. J.A. Wessely M
Certified private Teacher for the Humanities Class



For the Census
Samuel, Son of Moses Abraham and Barbara
Schifferes née Jeiteles
was born in Prague on 1 November 1841
Completed in Prague on 31 November 1857
Simon Plohn



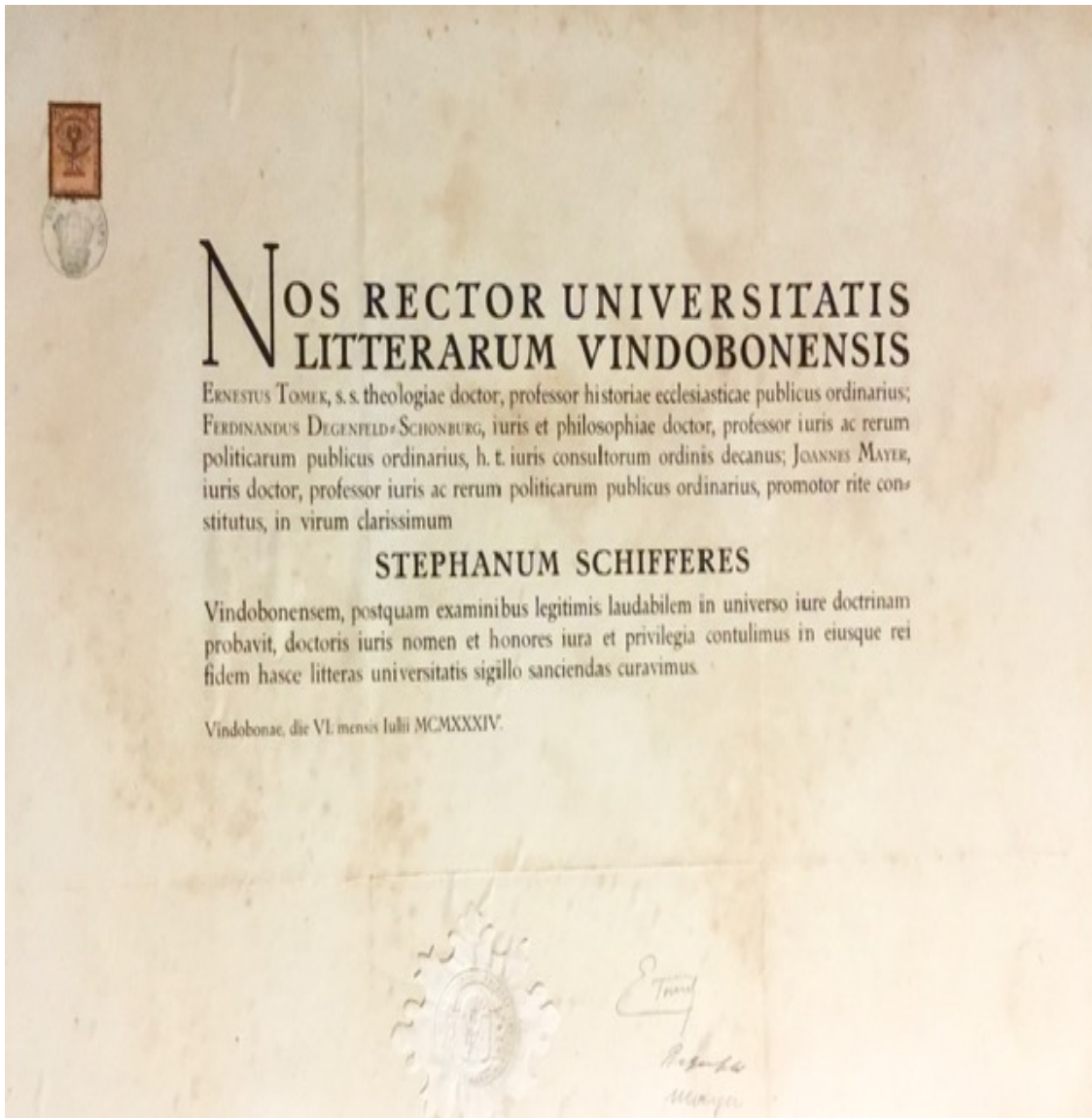
*Mr. Leopold Schifferes
requests the honor of your presence
at the marriage of his daughter
Bertha
with Mr. Julius Schifferes
which will take place on July 5 at
11:45 a.m. in the Temple,
I. Seitenstettengasse*

Vienna, in July 1908

*Mrs. Ottilie Schifferes
requests the honor of your presence
at the marriage of her son
Julius
with Miss Bertha Schifferes
which will take place on July 5 at
11:45 a.m. in the Temple,
I. Seitenstettengasse*

Vienna, in July 1908

Congratulations: Saturday, July 4---Telegram Address: II. Rembrandtstrasse 25



Stephan Schifferes' Doctor of Law Degree from
The University of Vienna
1934

NOS RECTOR UNIVERSITATIS LITTERARUM VINDOBONENSIS

ERNESTUS TOMEK

S. S. THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR PROFESSOR HISTORIAE ECCLESIASTICAE PUBLICUS ORDINARIUS

FERDINANDUS DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG

IURIS ET PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR PROFESSOR IURIS AC RERUM POLITICARUM PUBLICUS ORDINARIUS

H. T. IURIS CONSULTORUM ORDINIS DECANUS

Joannes Mayer

iuris doctor professor iuris ac rerum politicarum publicus ordinarius

PROMOTOR RITE CONSTITUTUS

IN

VERUM CLARISSIMUM

Stephanum Schifferes

Vindobonensem

POSTQUAM EXAMINIBUS LEGITIMIS LAUDABILEM IN UNIVRSO IURE DOCTRINAM PROBAVIT

DOCTORIS IURIS NOMEN ET HONORES IURA ET PRIVILEGIA

CONTULIMUS IN EUSQUE REI FIDEM HASCE LITTERAS UNIVERSITATIS SIGILLO SANCIENTAS
CURAVIMUS.

VINDOBONAE, DIE *VI. mensis Julii* MCMXXXIV.

E. Tomek mp.

F. Degenfeld mp.

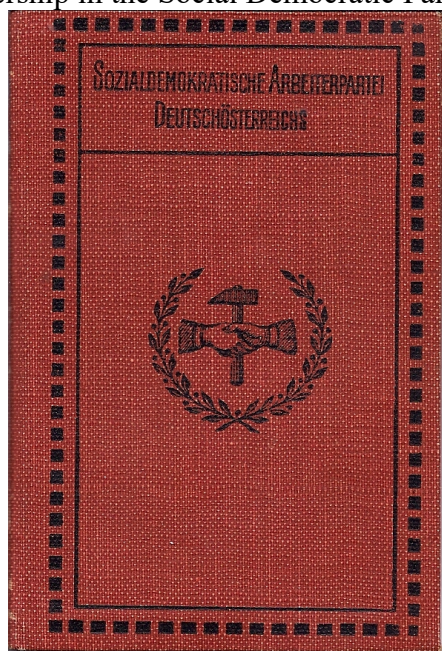
J. Mayer mp.

L. S.

Copiam cum originali in charta signo publico instructa

Stephan Schifferes
Doctor Juris from The University of Vienna
July 6, 1934

As I was sifting through boxes of photos, I came across more old documents. Here is proof of Stephan's membership in the Social Democratic Party.



Social Democratic Workers
German Austria



Proof of Membership
Registered
14. November 1928
for Stephan Schifferes
Student born on 21./XI. 1909

Stephan Schifferes
Social Democratic Workers Party
Proof of Membership

I had never heard that my father had been a member of
 "The Friends of Nature" from 1931-1934!



Proof of Membership

*Stephan Schifferes
 "The Friends of Nature"
 Founded 1895
 Membership Card*

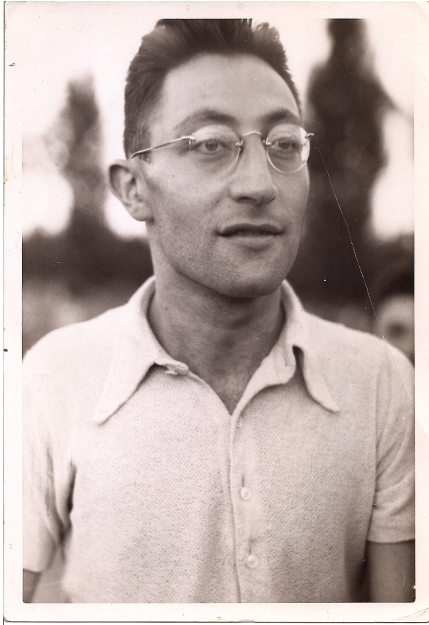
I knew that my mother had studied in Italy. Her identification from the program,
 Italian for Foreigners in Perugia, which shows that in 1936, life in Vienna was normal.



Regia Italian University for Foreigners Perugia-Academic Year 1936

Perugia

Liese Strauss, daughter of Hugo Austrian




The two photos of Stephan were taken in Berlin on August 1, 1937, when the Jewish Handball team had to travel to play other Jewish teams. Both photos were taken by:



This is on the back of the above photos.

Apparently, in 1947, my family was in touch with the Jewish Community Center in Vienna (*Kultusgemeinde*) and must have requested copies of the following documents:



 **Trauungs-Zeugnis** 1361/48 1/6 12A 583 148 15

Von dem Unterzeichneten wird bezeugt, daß laut hieramtlichen Trauungsbuches,
 Reihezahl 51 am 23. Februar 1908
 eintausend neunhundert acht
 das nachbenannte Brautpaar nach den Gesetzen des Staates u. d. Religion getraut worden ist:

BRAUTIGAM:
Carl Pollak
 geboren 12. II. 1875 in Wien
 zuständig nach Wien
 wohnhaft in Lang Enzersdorf
 Sohn des Heinrich Pollak
 und der Charlotte geb. Götzlinger

BRAUT:
Malvine Schifferes
 geboren 25. V. 1882 in Wien
 wohnhaft in Wien II. Rembrandstr. 21
 Tochter des Samuel Schifferes
 und der Otilie geb. Siebenschein

Die Trauung wurde in Gegenwart der Zeugen
Leopold Schifferes
Siegfried Weigl
 von Rabb. Dr. Gudemann
 in Wien I. Seitenstetteng. 4 vorgenommen.
 Wien, am 28. November 1947

MATRIKELAMT DER
 ISRAELITISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE
 IN WIEN

 beider Matrikelführer 

Marriage Certificate
23 February 1908
Bridegroom:
Carl Pollak
Born on 12. II-1875 in Vienna
Residing in Lang Enzersdorf
Son of Heinrich Pollak
and of Charlotte née Götzlinger
Bride:
Malvine Schifferes
born on 25.V.1882 in Vienna
Residing in Vienna II. Rembrandtstr. 21
Daughter of Samuel Schifferes
and Otilie née Siebenschein
The wedding took place in the presence of witnesses
Leopold Schifferes
Siegfried Weigl
by Rabbi Gudemann
in Vienna
I. Seitenstetteng. 4
Vienna on 28 November 1947

The wedding certificate of my grandfather, Julius Schifferes, to his cousin, Bertha Schifferes was also included:

48T 1361/48 /0

Trauungs-Zeugnis

Von dem Unterzeichneten wird bezeugt, daß laut hierarchischen Traumbuches,

Reihezahl 204 am 5. Juli 1908

eintausend neun hundert acht

das nachbenannte Brautpaar nach den Gesetzen des Staates u. d. Religion getraut worden ist:

BRÄUTIGAM:

Julius Schifferes

geboren 27. XI. 1878 in Wien

zuständig nach Wien

wohnhaft in Wien II. Rembrandtstr. 21

Sohn des Samuel Schifferes

und der Otilie geb. Sonnenschein Siebenheim

BRAUT:

Bertha Schifferes

geboren 7. X. 1886 in Wien 13. Juni 1885

wohnhaft in Wien II. Rembrandtstr. 23

Tochter des Leopold Schifferes

und der Hermine geb. Jeltsles

Die Trauung wurde in Gegenwart der Zeugen

Leopold Schifferes

David Allina

von Rabb. Dr. Gildemann

in Wien I. Seitenstetteng. 4 vorgenommen.

Wien, am 28. November 1947

**MATRIKELAMT DER
ISRAELITISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE
IN WIEN**

W. S. Lichman
beideter Matrikelführer

Wien



Totenschein.

dem Unterzeichneten wird bestätigt, daß laut hieramtlichen Sterbebuches

Jahrgang 1913 Reihezahl 946,

Julius Schifferes, Witwer, wohnhaft in
Wien, auf Prag zugehörig, an Veranlassung
der ersten Einkünfte in Wien VIII.
Lindengasse 8

am 8. Mai 1913 achtzehnten Mai im Jahre Eintausend

neun hundert dreizehn starb und am 11 ten

Mai 1913 auf dem israelitischen Friedhofe in Wien

beerdigt wurde.

Wien, am 28. Oktober 1920



MATRIKELAMT DER
ISRAELITISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE
IN WIEN.

Michael Pöschel
beordeter Matrikelführer.

Taxe K 4. 2.80
Stempel „ 2. 2.80
Zus. K 6. 5.60

Kollationiert

Julius Schifferes' death certificate

1361/48 1/2
12A 583 1/18

Totenschein.

VON dem Unterzeichneten wird bestätigt, daß laut hieramtlichen Sterbebuches

Jahrgang 1927 Reihenzahl 370

Malvine P o l l a k

geb.u.zust.Wien, 44 Jahre alt

gewesene Wohnung: Wien, XVII. Hauptstr. 107

Todesursache: Leuchtgasvergiftung

am 11. II. 1927 elften Februar


im Jahre Eintausend neun hundert siebenundzwanzig starb

und am 15 ten Februar 19 27

auf dem israelitischen Friedhofe in Wien beerdigt wurde.

Wien, am 8. Jänner 19 48

Matrikelamt der
ISRAELITISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE
IN WIEN


Wilhelm Liebknecht
 beedeter Matrikelführer

Kollationiert.

Tante Malvine's death certificate

12A 583 /48

geburts-Zeugnis

Von dem Unterzeichneten wird bestätigt, daß laut hieramtlichen Geburtsbuche

Jahrgang 1911 Reihezahl 1367

Martin Schifferes

am 10. VIII. 1911 zehnten August

Eintausend neunhundert elf

als ehelicher Sohn des Julius Schifferes, geb. in Wien

und der Bertha geb. Schifferes

in Wien XVII. Anderg. 52 geboren wurde.

Wien, am 27. November 1947

MATRIKELAMT DER
ISRAELITISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE
IN WIEN

W. Pichler
beideter Matrikelführer

Stephan's brother, Martin Schifferes' birth and death certificates were also requested from the Jewish Community Center in Vienna.

Dr. Hugo Strauss

Another interesting bit of information I was able to obtain was the following:

In November 2011, after having inquired at the Magistrate of Vienna about the arrival of my great grandfather Friedrich Strauss in Vienna from his native Hungary, I received a reply that informed me that my grandfather, Hugo Strauss (born in Vienna March 30, 1882) actually had a younger brother named Georg Strauss (born in Vienna on December 30, 1884). I then wrote an email to the Jewish Community Center in Vienna (IKG) to ask for more information about Georg Strauss. Much to my astonishment, I learned that there had actually been other siblings as well: a sister named Frieda, born on May 7, 1883, who died on January 20, 1887, as well as a brother named Otto, born on July 25, 1890, who died on September 11, 1890.

On my mother, Liese Friederike Strauss' birth certificate, her name was listed as Liese Frieda Friederike . We knew that Friederike was after her paternal grandfather, but now we understand why she had an extra middle name!

Georg Strauss married Katharina Jokl on December 22, 1918. They were divorced

on September 6, 1921. Immediately thereafter (September 18, 1921) Georg Strauss married Margit Spitzer, daughter of Wilhelm Spitzer and Laura Altmann. Margit was born on May 11, 1889. They were divorced on August 2, 1927.

According to the Magistrate in Vienna, Georg Strauss had a peripatetic existence, as witnessed by the following list of his residences in Vienna:

May 23, 1919: 8., Lange Gasse 46

December 6, 1921: 2., Nordbahnstrasse 18

January 13, 1925: 7., Lerchenfeldstrasse 37

April 17, 1926: 2., Mayergasse 3

September 11, 1926: 2., Nordbahnstrasse 18

June 15, 1927: 2., Schweidlgasse 13

August 29, 1927: 9., Grünentrogasse 26

November 8, 1927: 9., Grünentorgasse 8

June 23, 1935: 9., Gussenbauergasse 2

July 18, 1935: departed for Amsterdam

Herr Wolf-Erich Eckstein from the Jewish Community Center in Vienna wrote (January 2, 2012) that Georg Strauss' third marriage to Berta Morgenstern (born in Vienna on August 12, 1892) daughter of Adolf Morgenstern from Kremsier (died in Vienna on March 12 1912--buried in Zentralfriedhof I. 52 40 68) and Dorothea née Wurm (or Worm) took place in Vienna on May 20, 1928 in Vienna.

Through the Central Bureau Voor Genealogie in Amsterdam, we learned that Georg Strauss and his wife, Berta Morgenstern, lived in Amsterdam at Utrechtsestraat 27-29. They had no children. Georg was a salesman and Berta worked as a clerk for a pharmaceutical company.

Through the Yad Va Shem website (www.yadvashem.org), and through my friend Carla Rosenberg, who lives in Amsterdam, we learned that Berta Morgenstern and Georg Strauss were deported from Westerbork, Holland on March 20, 1943 to Sobibor,

Expunged

My mother's dear friend, Ines Hochmuth Mandl, gave me a book (Advokaten 1938, Das Schicksal der in den Jahren 1938 bis 1945 verfolgten österreichischen Rechtstanwältinnen und Rechtsanwälte, Barbara Sauer/Ilse Reiter-Zatloukal, Manz, 2010), that listed all the Viennese lawyers who were expunged. Because my grandfather, Dr. Hugo Strauss, had been in practice for so long, the Nazis allowed him to continue working as a "consultant".

DR. HUGO STRAUSS (page 336)

born: 30.3.1882 Vienna--

died: 23.7.1945 Chicago, USA

Doctorate: Vienna 17.7.1907

Date of entry: 27.10.1914

Law Office address: Vienna I,

Universitätsstrasse 5

Sworn Bookkeeper both Criminal Courts

Expunged: [According t] Reich's Citizenship Law

29.12.1938 authorized as Jewish Consultant in Ostmark until

31.3.1939

26.9.1939 confirmed

2.2.1940 Emigration to USA, employed as Accountant at

Goldblatt Bros. firm

Source: Meldearch; OSta Hilfsfonds (Widow)

Johannes Deutsch, husband of Hede Strauss, and Emil Kurz, cousin of Sophie Strauss, and Stefan Ringer, brother-in-law of Sophie Strauss, were among the many lawyers expunged by the Nazis.

Johannes L. Deutsch (page 111)

born: 27.9.1905 Vienna

Doctorate: Vienna 20.12.1927

Registered: 15.1.1935

Law Office Vienna I.

Universitätsstrasse 5

28.5.1938 Prohibition of Representation

Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law

28.2.1939 Emigration through Switzerland and France, from 20.3.1939 in the U.S.A., lived in Chicago until 1941, afterward until 1945 in Urbana, Illinois, from 1945 until 1947 in Washington, from 1947 in Arlington, Virginia; finally in the 1960's worked as librarian.

Emil Kurz (page 218)

*born: 24.2.1895 Holics, Hungary/Holics, Slovakia—
death: unknown*

Doctorate: Vienna 6.10.1919

Registered: 12.10.1926

Law Office:Address: Vienna I.

Rosenbursenstrasse 8

Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law

21.6.1938 departed for Switzerland

Source: Meldearchiv

Stefan Ringer (page 284)

Born: 26. 1.1871 Wadowice, Galicia/Wadowice, Poland-

Died: 23.10.1939 Vienna

Studies in Vienna

Registered: 16.5.1905

Law Office: Vienna 2.

Taborstrasse 21a

Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law

Sources: Meldearchiv.

Stubby Leas

Upon his arrival in England in March of 1938, Stephan was sent to work on a farm called Stubby Leas in northern England which was owned by the Brunt Family. The following information was found on the Internet.



Stubby Leas Care Home Introduction

Stubby Leas is registered for 48 residents with a dementia.

Welcome to Stubby Leas

Stubby Leas is set down a leafy lane in the heart of Staffordshire. A former old farmhouse, with lots of thick walls and hidden gems. Our aim is to provide a professional, caring and sensitive haven at what can be a difficult time. We offer a relaxed, friendly and respectful approach to the care of your loved one in a comfortable, warm, peaceful setting.

The spacious home has several places where residents can sit in private with their relatives, away from the noise and chatter of other people. This includes a café, with a range of drinks, sweets and snacks for sale. The home is surrounded by huge, rich, landscaped gardens, with seating areas in lots of different places. Compassion and dignity.

Fisherwick Road

Whittington

Lichfield WS13 8PT

Staffordshire

United Kingdom

<https://stubbyleasnursinghome.com/>

After spending a six weeks on the farm, Stephan was "transferred" to the Hale Nursery, which happened to put him much closer to his mother, who was working as a domestic.

Hale Nursery

The following was written by Stephan Shiffers, as part of his memoir:

"There I was employed in the greenhouse and learned to pot, bud, water, and cut chrysanthemums. The nursery was owned by a "Captain" Dodgson, and the foreman was a young Englishman. I think his name was Nelson. Besides me there was one youngster and several girls, children from Vienna, employed. I had a room in a "Council House" with a Mr. Philipson. Our landlady told me that he was an educated man and saw once better times. Of the conversations I had with him, I only remember that I told him about the military conditions in Germany, how well-armed Germany was and that the few balloons were not enough protection against the German Luftwaffe.

The work was much easier than on the farm and the other advantage was that the place was close to Bournemouth, where, in the meantime, my mother got a job as a cook at a Mrs. E. N. Mason, who owned "Campden House" at Burley, Ringwood, Hants."

[The following letter was sent to Stephan while he was at Hale Nursery. Although his memories were a bit vague, from the correspondence of that time, I learned that he, in fact, acted as counselor to a group of children who had come to England with the *Kindertransport*. The letter was sent to him at the Hale Nurseries in Fordingbridge, Hants, England.]

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ALIYAH SOCIETY FOR THE IMMIGRATION OF JEWISH BOYS AND GIRLS INTO PALESTINE

Stefan Schifferes esq. c/o Hale Nurseries Ltd., Woodgreen, Fordingbridge,[sic] Hants.

Dear Mr. Schifferes,

JOINT PRESIDENTS: MISS HENRIETTA SZOLD DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN VICE PRESIDENTS: MRS. LOLA HAHN-WARBURG THE MARCHIONESS OF READING, J.P. VISCOUNTESS SAMUEL THE RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT DR. ARTHUR RUPPIN DR. OSKAR WOLFSBERG HON. SECRETARY: MRS. EVA MICHAELIS-STERN

Please find enclosed herewith, a number of questionnaires together with a list of boys to whom they should be given. We would be greatly obliged if you would undertake to have these questionnaires [sic] filled in by the boys concerned and returned to us as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully

Erich Duchinsky

Shalom.

2, SOUTHAMPTON PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1 ALIYAH, LONDON, Yugend Aliyah

List of Boys to fill in enclosed Questionnaires [sic].

Heinrich Friedman
Laszlo Goldberger
Sigmund Grunberg
Moses Jacob Hoffmann
Paul Klein
Adolf Leitner
Hersz Szmecana

The following information was found on the Internet.

[<http://history.woodgreen.shop.org/hale-nursery-house-of-flowers/>] I had been in touch with someone from the Historical Society in Fordingham, who was surprised to learn that Jewish refugees (namely, my father) had been employed at the Hale Nursery and that children from the Kindertransport had also lived there! Subsequently, the photo of Stephan Schifferes and his comments were added to the information, and also copy of the telegram, sent to Stephan aboard the ss President Harding by Captain Dodgson!

HALE NURSERY – HOUSE OF FLOWERS

Hale Nursery, on the site now occupied by Dodgson Close, was a major horticultural nursery set up in 1922. It prospered particularly during the Second World War when the work force exceeded 110 (which included at least ten Land Army Girls, two of whom married locals and remained in the district). The business closed in the 1980s.

The nursery was established in the 1920s, when Captain Philip H Dodgson purchased three acres of land, in Hale, just outside the Woodgreen boundary on which he erected four greenhouses. This grew to a sixteen-acre complex of industrial scale greenhouses and poly tunnels, a hostel to house workers, three bungalows and a retail outlet as well as the building of Nursery Cottages. It provided employment through the depression of the 20s and 30s.

Initially the nursery grew cucumbers but after 1926 concentrated on flowers until wartime, when it was allowed to use 10% of capacity for growing flowers, the rest being used for producing food, mostly lettuce, onions and tomatoes. Working at the nursery was classified as war-work, so anyone employed there would not be drafted into the services.



15 Land Army girls came to the village to work, some of them staying after the war,

when the nursery returned to growing flowers. Some local residents also worked in the Land Army. A lorry load of plants left the village daily for Covent Garden. Other deliveries were made to Bristol and the Midlands. By 1958 the nurseries employed over 100 people, but by 1970 this number was down to 70.

The business used 400,000 gallons of oil annually in 1975. Rising fuel costs along with wage increases were making it difficult to sustain. In 1977 the business was taken over by the Jack Beanstalk Group, and in 1981 an unsuccessful attempt was made by Plant Technology PLC to develop the nurseries as a "Plant Micropropagation Unit." The site finally closed in 1985 and was cleared for housing development (Dodgson Close) in 1992. Many Woodgreen residents worked in the nursery, some from the beginning to their final closure. The majority came from nearby towns and villages or even further afield.

During the Second World War, refugees from Europe also worked at the nursery. One of these was Stephan Schifferes. He was a Jewish refugee from Austria who worked at Hale Nursery for a few months in 1939 before travelling on to America to join his fiance. The following recollections are from a biography compiled by his daughter:



Stephan on his way to see his mother, Bertha, who worked as a cook at Campden House in Burley.

“... I was employed in the greenhouse and learned to pot, bud, water and cut chrysanthemums. The nursery was owned by a Captain Dodgson and the foreman was a young Englishman – I think his name was Nelson. Besides me there was one youngster and several girls and children from Vienna employed. I had a room in a “Council house” with a Mr Philipson. Our land lady told me that he was an educated man and once saw better times. Of the conversations I had with him I only remember that I told him about the military conditions in Germany, how well-armed Germany was and that the few balloons were not enough protection against the German Luftwaffe.”

Charges to pay
s. d.
RECEIVED

POST OFFICE
TELEGRAM

No. 388
OFFICE STAMP

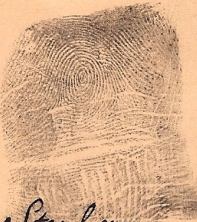

12 21 m
Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.
11 111 12.0 BREAMORE SA 16

From To

SCHIFFERES PASSENGER PRESIDENT HARDING SOUTHAMPTON =
SORRYNOT TO HAVE SEEN YOU AGAIN ALL GOOD WISHES =
DODGSON +

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone “TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY” or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form and, if possible, the envelope. B or C

Telegram sent by Captain Dodgson when Stephan emigrated to America

Alien Registration No. <u>1512969</u>		Birth date <u>Nov. 21, 1909</u> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
Name <u>Stephan Shiffers</u> <small>(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)</small>		Born in <u>Vienna, Austria</u> <small>(City) (Province) (Country)</small>	
Length of residence in United States <u>2</u> yrs. <u>6</u> mos.		Citizen or subject of <u>None last of Austria</u> <small>(Country)</small>	
Address of residence <u>2372 Champlain St. N.W.</u> <small>(Street address or rural route)</small> <u>Washington, D.C.</u> <small>(City) (County) (State)</small>		Height <u>5</u> ft., <u>11</u> in. Weight <u>165</u> lb. Color of hair <u>dark br.</u> Distinctive marks <u>none</u>	
RIGHT INDEX FINGERPRINT 			
(Signature of holder) <u>Stephan Shiffers</u> <small>16-26150-1</small>		(Signature of Identification Official) <u>Paul M. Hodges</u> <u>1115</u> Application filed in Alien Registration Division. Copy filed with Federal Bureau of Investigation office at <u>WASHINGTON, D. C.</u> <small>16-26150-1</small>	

On February 28, 1942, Stephan Shiffers received his Alien Registration Card.

Frédéric Steissel

After doing some research on the Internet, I found Frederick Steissel's name on the www.geni.com website. There I noticed that his only daughter, Jacqueline Nestler, had posted information about him. After sending her an email, I received a quick response. Jacqui was amazed to have made a connection, as was I! Her father was the pianist and accordionist who played in an ensemble with Karl Schifferes, cellist, and Rudolf Laufer, violinist, when they were in Corrèze as part of the G.T.E (Groupe Transit Étrangere). There is more information about this time period in MY STORY. Since Steissel (born 1919) and Laufer (born 1904) were much younger than Karl (born in 1894), they both managed to survive--Steissel was put in a labor camp at Groß-Rosen and Laufer was able to escape. Jacqui also sent me a placard from the time they were interned in France. The placard announced a forthcoming concert.



In an email dated September 7, 2020 Jacqui wrote the following:

My father was liberated from the KZ Groß-Rosen by the Russians. He did not, thank God, remain in Auschwitz since he-so I assume-was young and was transferred to a work camp. He also played music in the choir. Upon liberation, he met my mother (an Austrian Jew, who had been in the women's section of Groß-Rosen) and they quickly married. My mother would have liked to return to Vienna, but my father preferred France, where he had already lived. So they made their way back to the middle of France. My father played in a little orchestra, with whom he traveled through the middle and southern part of France, and so I was born in the small town, Brive (in Corrèze), because my father happened to have a performance there. The first 5 years of my life were spent "on the road" (from town to town, depending on where the orchestra happened to be playing. Those were extremely difficult years, where we somehow managed financially.

When the time came for me to start school in 1951, we moved to Paris, where my father worked as a pianist in various nightclubs. The work was from 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. Then he would sleep until the afternoon. I can remember that at that time there were no opportunities for vacation, etc. for that profession: the pay was per performance, and my father worked 364 days a year, and was only off on the 1st of May. The music was always light, entertaining music, featuring piano, but also sometimes accordion and trumpet, and probably also other [instruments].

When I was 13 years old, my father met a young woman, fell head over heels in love and left us. It was not a friendly separation. I suffered a lot because of that and after finishing the Abitur in 1963, left my mother and moved to Vienna to be with my aunt (a sister of my mother who had been in concentration camp with her).

After the separation from my mother, my father left the music profession and began a career in the P.M.U. (state Horse-Racing-Operation), where he had a lot of success. He earned decently and later received a good pension. And yet he always loved music and he still performed in private venues (coffee houses, hotels, galas) until his death. He also composed a vast amount of songs, which I have. There are very nice newspaper articles about him and his music in local newspapers. At the end of his life he lived in southern France. Papa adored performing for people. He really enjoyed being in the spotlight!!!

In the 1950's he was in contact with Rudi Laufer in Paris (I remember him and his German wife well) and also visited him in Holland in the 1990's.

In a later email, Jacqueline wrote:

I will try to explain [how her father and Rudolf Laufer were able to escape), although I am not 100 percent certain.

According to the book “Un camp de Juifs oubliés: Soudeilles 1941-1942”, the Transport did not go directly to Auschwitz, but rather stopped en route in order to bring the deported people to other camps. I am assuming that the men who were able to work (my father was younger than Karl) were brought to a labor camp, in my father’s case, to Groß-Rosen, whereas others, [who were] older, unfortunately were brought directly to the gas chambers. During one of the stopovers, Rudi Laufer managed to flee. That sounds somewhat plausible, right?

Years ago, after having read the book about the Groupe Transit Étranger by Paul and Mouny Estrade, I was in touch with them, sharing information about Karl Schifferes. Upon learning from Jacqueline Nestler that Rudolf Laufer somehow managed to escape and survive the war, I wrote to the Estrades to tell them about my discoveries. They were baffled by the fact that Laufer had survived, considering that they had apparently learned from the Simon Wiesenthal Center that he had been murdered at Auschwitz. I shared with them the fact that there were, in fact, two Rudolf Laufer. The following information came from the www.geni.com website:

Rudolf Laufer

Birthdate: December 14, 1888

Birthplace: Usti nad Labern, Czechoslovakia

Death: After January 23, 1943

Oswiecim, Auschwitz, Poland

Immediate Family: Son of Leopold Laufer and Anna Laufer

Husband of Liese Laufer

Father of George Laufer

Brother of Josef Laufer, Laura Press, Selma Laufer,

Robert Laufer, Kamilla Laufer and 2 others

Rudolf "Rudi" Laufer

Birthdate: June 03, 1904

Birthplace: Vienna, Austria

Death: circa 1990

Netherlands

Immediate Family: Son of Hermann Armin Laufer and Betti Laufer

Husband of Friedchen Frieda Laufer (Ferber)

Brother of David Laufer, Kalmar Kalmann Laufer,

Grethe Krakauer, Jeanette Jeanetta Raschkowan,

Markus Laufer and others

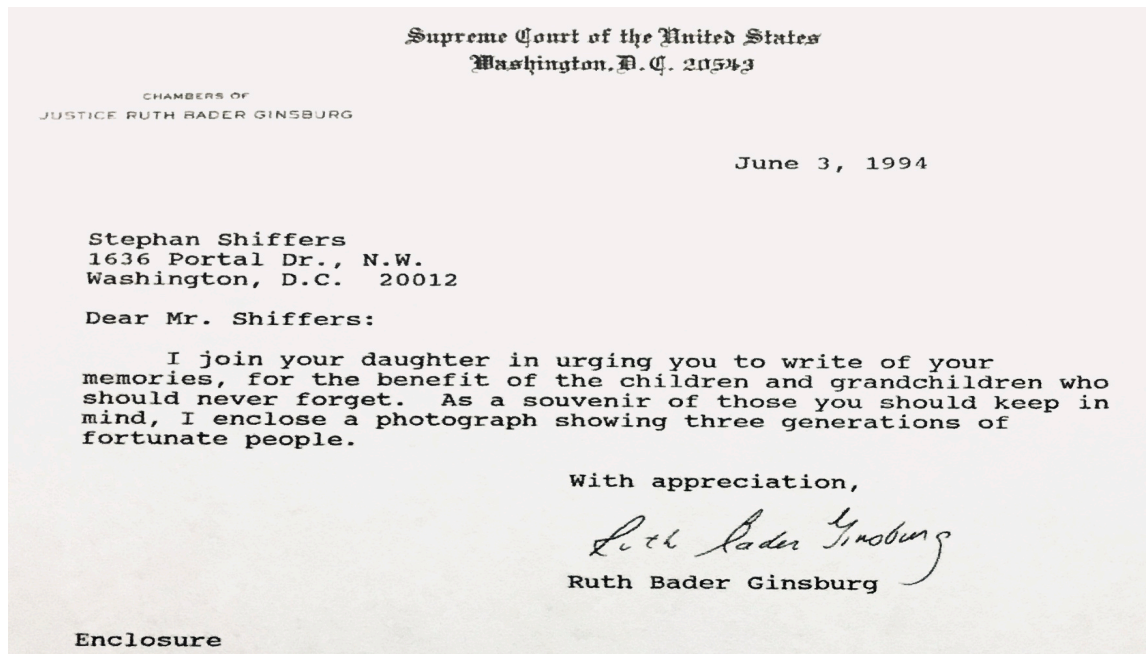
Occupation: Violinist, Band Leader

The following shows a list of people being deported from France, including Rudolf Laufer, Frédéric Steissel and Charles Schifferes:

ZONE LIBRE -DIVERS-				
-C-				
SCHLORCH Gunther	20.5.20	Kuppelheim	Allemand	
PRESENHOF Hermann	13.5.04	Ostym	Polonais	
LEHNE Charles	26.10.04	Vienne	Autrichien	
HOUREWITZ Aren	20.8.91	Marseille	Israélite	
GEORGE Henry	26.5.98	Aurich	Allemand	
OLING Max	12.1.21	Karlsruhe	Polonais	
KOSKOVITZ Bruno	14.4.21	Vienne	Roumain	
YEREL Abraham	7.9.06	Brenn	Autrichien	
KRONGOLD Jacques	23.12.23	Leov	Polonais	
WAGNERSTROM Ernest	26.8.03	Munich	Allemand nat. Espagnol.	
STEIN Richard	10.12.04	Tepitz	Autrichien	
ORRES Frank	1916 Legg		Polonais	
ORRES Frank	26.7.08	Baden	Autrichien	
MEREL Samuel	11.10.20	Oerica	Polonais	
GORZENINSKI Wojcie	6.12.22	Varsovie	"	
ZOMPER Salama	28.10.03	Volbruch	"	
KRAJMANH Mandel	25.9.14	Varsovie	"	
HENDLITZ Abraham	23.12.25	Leov	"	
TENENBAUM Rudolf	19.10.03	Vienne	Autrichien	
VYVALSKI Paul	7.11.07	Varsovie	Polonais	
LAUFER Rudolf	3.6.04	Vienne	Autrichien	
STEISSEL Frédéric	10.1.19	"	"	
SCHIFFERES Charles	22.10.04	"	"	
LANDEKRONER Jakob	24.4.27	Kuppelheim	"	
CHLHAUSEN Max	12.11.20	Schwetzingen	Allemand	
KAG Abraham	5.9.27	Baden	Polonais	
KAGAN Awaryga	16.1.08	Danyow	"	
SICHEL Max	6.12.06	Grunsfeld	Allemand	
MAYER Alfred	17.11.03	Siegen	"	
GOTLIB Fritz	21.7.20	"	Autrichien	
LORIA Leon	5.10.02	Liegen	Indienroind	
BERGMUND Emmanuel	1.1.10	Bedkenin	"	
LEVY Justin	4.4.21	Dörungin	Allemand	
WISCHNIED Marcel	5.9.14	Baden	"	
LIPKIN Nechala	1893	Nov Sanders	Polonais	
ROTSCHIN Emil	2.7.20	Belerswa	"	
LEBEL Jacques	12.1.26	Leov	"	
BERKOWICH Jankiel	31.11.00	Karpice	"	
GYMERNANN Maurice	1890	Karpice	"	
ROSENBLUTH Salomon	1891	Blajosa	"	
ROSENBLUTH Willem	8.8.01	Vienne	"	
KAHN Joseph	9.6.05	Wienbaden	Allemand	
PREKOWITZ Hermann	16.8.14	Carskischwa	Polonais	
KOSKOVITZ Nathan	12.10.22	Varsovie	"	
PITTMANN Jacob	28.5.07	Tremichl	"	
BIEBER Joseph	3.8.26	Pozwiescheski	"	
ELMER Salomon	9.3.21	Majuraw	"	
GOELMANN Aron	1902	Kwanitza	"	

Ruth Bader Ginsburg

And then, amongst my teaching files, I came across the following:



The following is a letter that was sent to Justice Ginsburg:

June 28, 2010

Dear Justice Ginsburg,

Enclosed please find the beginning of two books I have written. The first book is my father's story, telling about his life growing up in Vienna, Austria. The second one tells the story of my family's efforts, and eventual success, in leaving Vienna, based on hundreds of letters that were found in my father's basement.

At the moment, both books are being edited. But I did want to send you part of each. I also wanted to thank you so very much for meeting with my father and me years ago. Your insistence that he tell his story truly inspired him, as well as prompted me to undertake the daunting task of transcribing and translating all the letters, followed by writing my parents' story. It has truly turned out to be a labor of love and has revealed many aspects of my parents that I can only now begin to appreciate.

With many thanks and great admiration,

Judith L. Shiffers

Stephan Shiffers' Shoah Interview

S T E V E N S P I E L B E R G

April 29, 2004

Dear Stephen,

I am thrilled to tell you that 2004 marks the 10th anniversary of Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation. These have been exciting, productive, and wondrous years. In 1994, I could not fully foresee the power, impact, and success of this massive archive, or how your testimony and the 52,000 others we have collected would ultimately affect those who watch them. But survivors convinced me that their stories, your story, had to be told.

Today, I am honored to tell you that young people and adults are watching your testimonies in schools, libraries, museums, and universities—not only in the United States, but in countries around the world. Through documentaries, special collections, educational products and programs, and as research tools for scholars and researchers, your testimonies are making a profound difference by creating a bridge between history and contemporary issues.

It is thanks to you, and your willingness to recall, retell, and record testimony, that all this is possible. The archive will serve as a valuable resource not only for countless people today, but for future generations. It is through your generosity that children 100 years from now and beyond will hear and learn about the terrible consequences of hatred and racism. By hearing your voice and seeing your face, they will recognize that they have the power to bring about change and act against intolerance.

I want to thank you so very much for your priceless contribution to the Shoah Foundation archive. You are helping us to achieve our urgent mission to overcome prejudice, intolerance, and bigotry — and the suffering they cause — through the educational use of the Foundation's visual history testimonies.

I am proud of what we have accomplished together, and you have made it possible. I thank you for your priceless gift.

All my best,



SURVIVORS OF THE SHOAH VISUAL HISTORY FOUNDATION • POST OFFICE BOX 3168 • LOS ANGELES, CA 90078-

A copy of the transcription of Stephan Shiffers' Shoah Interview can be found in My Story, Appendix A